The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN MAILS.

Late and Important Details of Cable News.

Father Hyacinthe on the Questions of the Day.

Reception of Minister Schenck by the Liverpool Chamber.

Welcome to the New Envoy and Congratulations on the Treaty.

Text of the Addresses Made on the Occasion.

The English Press on the Arrival of the American Minister.

The steam-ship *Hermann*, which left Bremen June 3 and Southampton June 6, reached this port last evening. The mails she bore are later by two days' date than those of the *Russia*.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

A Letter on the Questions of the Day.

Father Hyacinthe has addressed the following letter to the *Gaulois*:

ROME, May 28.

The Italian Government and Parliament have testified their sympathy with France in noble language. Without being surprised at this, I am greatly affected, and I feel impelled to express my gratitude. At a moment when men blinded by passions endeavor to propagate falsehood and sow discord between two sister nations, it is the duty of all enlightened and honest men to draw closer the ties which unite France to Italy. If the Latin races are to maintain, I will not say their independence only, but their great position in face of the menacing preponderance of the Germanic and Sclavonic races personified in Prussia and Russia, they must above all things be united. In no other way can they resume the traditions of that Western civilization, whose destinies are blended with those of the Catholic Church, and whose mission, if she would recover her ancient splendour, is to stifle in her own bosom those two enemies whose combats are cruel and sterile—revolution and absolutism; superstition and impiety. Moreover, in defending today her own cause, France defends that of society at large. Yes, human dignity, law, and liberty—the civilization of the two worlds—have been outraged and trampled upon by new barbarians amid the bloody streets and burning monuments of Paris. In vain do the men of March 18 pretend to represent two political ideas, which would be just if confined within their true limits—the idea of that Commune to which M. de Bismarck did homage in the Reichstag on May 2, and the idea of the moral and material regeneration of the working classes. They have compromised these causes by most unacceptable exaggeration, and by the odious means they have made use of. They would have realized the triumph of their cause at the expense of the national unity, and on the ruins of social and religious order. They were a party of assassins, incendiaries, and atheists, but so great a party that they were, or at least appeared to be, a people. And what is a people without God! Sages have endeavored to describe them, but the facts we have just seen reveal what such a people is with a reality which defies words. The demonstration of what social atheism is, has been complete. Providence allowed it for an hour to disport itself on the greatest theatre of the world, to revel in its orgies, and perform the most terrible of dramas. But is this people alone guilty, and is cannon the only remedy? Beware of that easy and fatal illusion which would deprive us of the fruit of the dreadful lesson. Mr. Gladstone once said: "The nineteenth century is the century of the working classes." And in point of fact the question of the working classes preeminently occupies the attention of the statesman and the man of science, and our society will never know peace till it is solved. The Second Empire thought much of this question, but it dealt with it too much according to the traditions of the Roman Cæsars, *panem et Circenses!* The Second Empire looked only to material amelioration, and even in that point of view it did not take the best means; as, for example, when it forced public works in the great cities, especially in Paris, stripped the fields of hands, and congregated populations which lived apart from the normal conditions of family religious influences, and consequently of morality. What should have been done was to think of the popular instruction which is universal among our neighbors beyond the Rhine, and which, at least as much as her military organization, is a source of strength to Germany. An attempt should have been made to heal those two sores which eat into the entrails of our people—the prolonged celibacy of soldiers, and the legal prostitution of women. Above all, a better example should have been set in high places. And the Church herself has not done what she ought to have done for the practical solution of this terrible problem. The temporal power and the Pope's infallibility distracted the thoughts and efforts of those who preside over the destinies of the Church at a moment unparalleled in its history. Instead of the promises and teachings of the Gospel to the disinherited of this world, the Church in the noisy echoes of the Press, and sometimes even by the mouths of its Bishops, treated matters of bitter controversy about the Pope-King, the dogmatization of intolerance, and the canonization of the Inquisition. I do not calumniate the political and religious régime that we have submitted to for more than twenty years, and which is summed up in these two words—"Skepticism at Paris; fanaticism at Rome." I do not calumniate, I do not even accuse; I narrate. But I say that there is the lesson of the present moment, and that the question is whether we wish or not to continue this fatal course. In the presence of that Paris in ashes which I have dwelt in, which I have evangelized, and the history of which I know, I have the right to utter this cry of a grief which God alone knows the depth of: Behold the work of a people which no longer knows God. And behold the work of those who render it impossible for it to believe in that God, and above all to love Him.

HYACINTHE.

P. S.—Just as I had finished these lines the telegraph announced to us that the Archbishop of Paris had been shot. This horrible crime is the confirmation of the mysterious law in virtue of which the innocent suffer for the guilty. Mgr. Darboy was of the number of those who understand and wish for the alliance of the Church with modern society. If he did not realize all that he had conceived, it was because the fatality of the times was stronger than he. He gave way, however, to no illusions, and awaited death with that cold enthusiasm which characterized him on great occasions. I still hear what he said to me in the last interview I had with him, a few days ago, at the moment of leaving for Rome: "If they kill me they will advance the principle that I represent;" and I shall never forget with what an accent he added: *Au revoir*, here below, or elsewhere!"

MINISTER SCHENCK.

Reception of the New American Minister at Liverpool—Address of the Chamber of Commerce and the Reply Thereto.

From the London Times.

The Cunard Company's Royal Mail steamer *Cuba*, Commander Moodie, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday morning, June 3, from New-York, having on board the newly-appointed American Minister, Gen. R. C. Schenck, together with Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Tenterden, Gen. Maxwell Woodhull, Hon. Mr. Fisher, and Gen. W. F. Smith. Gen. Woodhull, we believe, accompanies the new Minister as Private Secretary, Mr. Moran still retaining his position in London as Secretary of Legation. Gen. Schenck was accompanied by his daughters, Miss Lubie, Miss Julia, and Miss Sallie Schenck. The anxiety which existed in commercial circles pending the arrival of Mr. Motley, and the instructions which he carried with him in reference to the *Alabama* claims, has at last fortunately ceased to exist; and although Sir Stafford Northcote said, at the banquet given to the High Commission in New-York the night before the *Cuba* sailed, "that he would have been a happier man if they could have taken the treaty home with them signed and sealed," he, no doubt, was satisfied on hearing at Queenstown that the Senate had ratified the treaty. On reaching Liverpool, the Cunard Company placed a special tender at the service of Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at this port, who, in company with Lady de Grey and Gen. Badeau, the American Consul-General in London, who had come down to receive the new Minister, at once proceeded to the *Cuba*, and took on board Gen. Schenck and the Commissioners, with the exception of Prof. Montague Bernard, who is now on a tour in Canada. On returning to the landing-stage, Gen. Schenck was received by several of the principal American merchants, and Major Greig, the Head Constable, who had a body of Police on the stage to prevent any overcrushing, as there was a large number of spectators present eager to see the distinguished American soldier and diplomatist. The General, in Mr. Dudley's private carriage, and the Commissioners in the Major's, at once drove to the North-western Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for them. With the exception of Gen. Schenck, Gen. Woodhall and Hon. Mr. Fisher, the stay of the remainder of the distinguished party was very brief, as they left for London by the 11½ A. M. train.

A DEPUTATION APPEARS.

At 1 o'clock Gen. Schenck was waited upon by a deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, who presented him with an address. The deputation comprised Mr. W. B. Forwood, (Vice-President,) Messrs. H. W. Gair, (Rathbone, Brothers & Co.,) T. N. Stoltenfoht, (Stoltenfoht, Sons & Co.,) A. F. Eggers, (Eggers & Co.,) and Charles M'Iver. (D. & C. M'Iver & Co.) Gen. Schenck was accompanied by Gen. Woodhall, the Secretary of Legation, and by Hon. Mr. Fisher. The deputation having been introduced by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, Mr. W. Forwood delivered an address welcoming Gen. Schenck.

THE ADDRESS.

The Secretary to the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gray Hill, then read the following address:

To His Excellency, Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of St. James:

We, the President, Vice-President and members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, (being Englishmen and others engaged in commerce with the United States,) desire to congratulate your Excellency upon the safe completion of your voyage, and to offer you our welcome upon your arrival in this country.

We have had the pleasure, when welcoming your distinguished predecessors, of expressing to them our best wishes and hopes for the long continuance of a good understanding and a friendly intercourse between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race; and that at no time have such wishes and such hopes been stronger than at the present moment, when the Joint High Commission at Washington, of which you have been a member, have just concluded their important labors.

As representatives of the commerce between your great country and the largest seaport of the whole world, we are impelled, both by the great interests in whose name we speak and by the good feeling naturally existing between nations engaged together in commerce, to assure you of our sincere and earnest desire that the intercourse between this kingdom and America may ever be characterized by the most cordial and sincere friendship—a friendship which, while it ministers to the truest and best interests of commerce, shall also tend to the advantage, progress and happiness of our respective nations.

Signed, by order and on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, this 3d day of June, 1871.

W. B. FORWOOD, Vice-President.

SPEECH OF GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck replied as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen: You good people of Liverpool, who live down here by the sea, have a familiarity with the ocean, which, in your minds, almost "breeds contempt." Your associations are constantly with those who come and go upon the great waters of the deep; and so you, perhaps, can scarcely understand the discomforts of a voyage, and are hardly prepared to appreciate the condition of an inhabitant of the interior of a continent who has but this moment landed on your shores, and who still feels the rolling of the ship which has brought him to receive your welcome. But, Mr. President and gentlemen, I accept and thank you for this kind welcome in the spirit in which I know it is intended. I understand full well that it is no compliment to me, individually, but, what is far dearer to me, a friendly recognition of the Minister from that kindred nation which I have the honor to represent. And, Mr. President and gentlemen, it is appropriate and significant that this greeting should be extended to me through you. You are the merchants of Liverpool—merchants particularly engaged and interested in all that affects trade between your country and mine. Your vocation, therefore, is peculiarly one of peace. As it is through the interruptions to commerce that collisions and war between nations often come, so it is through harmonious commercial relations that peace between Governments can often best be maintained or restored. You have been pleased to allude to my share in the negotiation which has just resulted in the agreement for the settlement of all serious differences between Great Britain and the United States. It is a work, gentlemen, in which I am proud to have been permitted to participate; and I do not think that you overestimate the mutual blessings which are to come to both nations from that happy settlement. The treaty just concluded is one which, meeting in the spirit which I am sure animated the Commissioners and plenipotentiaries on both sides, we could not fail to make. For myself I may say—and in this I am sure I speak for my distinguished colleagues, the British as well as American representatives—that it was our endeavor in all our discussions to deal with each other in all frankness, and to keep steadily in view these rules for our action and for the government of our decisions: First, to demand nothing which could not be conceded without loss of dignity or honor to the party making the concession. In the second place, not to cavil about forms or phraseology, but only to insist firmly upon that which involved principle or was matter of substance. And lastly, and always, to keep in mind that a war between these two great English-speaking nations which could reasonably be avoided, would be a crime alike against humanity and civilization. And now, gentlemen, being admonished that I must hurry away from you to proceed to your capital, there to enter upon the duties of the friendly mission on which I have come, I thank you again from my heart for this welcome, and leave you with the hope that I may at no distant day have the pleasure to return to see more of your beautiful and prosperous city.

The address was received with marked satisfaction. Gen. Schenck afterward took a drive round the town, and quitted Liverpool for London by the 4 P. M. train.

English Welcome to the Envoy and Congratulations on the Treaty.

From the London News, June 5.

The welcome given to Gen. Schenck at Liverpool was the expression of a sentiment heartily shared by the whole nation. Never, since the memorable introduction of Mr. Adams to George III., in 1785, has any American Minister set foot on these shores with stronger claims to a honorable reception. For years past—for more years past than we care to remember—we have been fain to greet each successive Envoy of the United States with the assurance that he would carry with him the good wishes of this country in endeavoring to remove every cause of misunderstanding between England and America. We are now able to congratulate Gen. Schenck on his arrival, under far happier auspices and in very different language, not as the bearer of a message presumed to be friendly, not as about to enter upon negotiations which, as we hope, may have a favorable issue, but as one whose mission has already been inaugurated and crowned by a signal triumph of pacific diplomacy. Had Gen. Schenck come among us with no other credentials than the fact that he is known to have taken an active and conciliatory part in framing the Washington treaty, he would deserve the respect and even the gratitude of all Englishmen no less than all Americans. That treaty, as Lord de Grey said in his farewell speech at New-York, is not merely a guarantee of peace between Great Britain and the United States; it embodies, in the mode of arbitration which it provides as well as in the principles of maritime law which it lays down, an important, and probably a permanent, advance in the morality of nations. Perhaps its secret history will never be known, for the Commission wisely held its meetings with closed doors, and no report of them has been allowed to appear except the short minutes or "protocols" jointly drawn up by the secretaries. There is, however, reason to infer that it had no secret history except what any one may read between the lines of the last protocol, signed on May 4. This document records, on the part of the British Commissioners, their deep sense of "the fair and friendly spirit which the American Commissioners had displayed," and, on the part of the latter, their indelible appreciation of "the generous spirit and the open and friendly manner in which the British Commission had met and discussed the several questions" settled by the treaty. * * * The conclusion of this treaty is, in truth, the one bright and hopeful event in the darkest year within the memory of the present generation. It has been achieved, not solely or mainly by diplomatic conferences, valuable as these conferences have been, but rather by the inward conviction pervading the great Anglo-Saxon family, and stronger than pride or resentment, that no direr calamity than a war between England and America could be devised by the arch-enemy of mankind. In producing this conviction, and extending the influence of healing counsels, no auxiliary agent has been so powerful as community of language. But community of language, though powerful for assuaging, is also powerful for exciting, national enmities, and this consideration ought never to be absent from the minds of public writers and speakers in England and America. The nations are two, but the "public" is one, and the beneficent work of reconciliation which has cost years to accomplish might be marred in a few weeks by the exchange of mutual insult on the platform and in the Press.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Excerpts from the "Instructions" to the British Commissioners.

The "instructions" to the British Commissioners were published in London on June 5. In reference to the *Alabama* claims, Lord Granville says:

THE ALABAMA.

"The claims which have been preferred on account of the *Alabama* stand on a different footing to those arising from the captures made by the other cruisers, in so far as the *Alabama* escaped from Liverpool after evidence had been supplied by the United States Minister of the service for which she was intended. Her Majesty's Government adhere to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of these claims, which was recognized and adopted in the Convention, signed by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, as being, in their opinion, the most appropriate mode of settling this question, and should arbitration be adopted, Her Majesty's Government would concur, if the United States Government proposed it, in jurists properly selected being made the arbitrators, instead of a Sovereign or State, as provided in the late Convention. Although, however, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that arbitration is the most appropriate mode of settlement, you are at liberty to transmit for their consideration any other proposal which may be suggested for determining and closing the question of these claims. For the escape of the *Alabama*, and consequent injury to the commerce of the United States, Her Majesty's Government authorize you to express their regret in such terms as would be agreeable to the Government of the United States and not inconsistent with the position hitherto maintained by Her Majesty's Government as to the international obligations of neutral nations."

FISHERIES AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

The following relates to the fisheries and the river navigation questions:

"On the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, by the United States Government, the discussions respecting the rights of American fishermen under article 1 of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, which had been set at rest by the Reciprocity Treaty, were revived, and, although temporary measures were taken to avoid pressing with severity upon American fishermen by the adoption of a system of licenses, it has been found impracticable to continue that system indefinitely, and, on its withdrawal, much excitement has been occasioned among the coast population of the Eastern States of the Union by the capture of boats engaged in illegal fishing, contrary to the Convention of 1818. The correspondence will put you in possession of the facts of the several captures, and enable you to judge and explain, if necessary, how far the pretensions of the American fishermen are exaggerated, and the leniency with which they have been treated under the directions of Her Majesty's Government and of the Government of the Dominion by the officers charged with the protection of the British fisheries. Irrespective, however, of the captures and confiscations of boats during the recent fishing season, there are, and have been for many years, differences of interpretation put upon the Convention of 1818 by the respective Governments, which might, at any time, rise into serious importance. Two chief questions are as to whether the expression "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions" should be taken to mean a limit of three miles from the coast line, or a limit of three miles from a line drawn from headland to headland; and whether the proviso that 'the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever,' is intended to exclude American vessels from coming in shore to traffic, tranship fish, purchase stores, hire seamen, &c. Her Majesty's Government would be glad to learn that you were able to arrive at a conclusive understanding with the Commissioners of the United States upon the disputed interpretation of the Convention of 1818; but they fear that you will find it expedient that a settlement should be arrived at by some other means, in which case they will be prepared for the whole question of the relations between the United States and the British possessions in North America, as regards the fisheries, being referred for consideration and inquiry to an International Commission, on which two Commissioners to be hereafter appointed, in consultation with the Government of the Dominion, should be the British representatives. Should the Government of the United States concur in this, it would be advisable that no time should be lost in appointing Commissioners on their side, and in the Commission commencing its labors; and as it is scarcely probable that the Commissioners will be able to report, and a treaty be framed, before the commencement of the next fishing season, it would be also desirable that you should agree upon some means, by license or otherwise, by which disputes may be avoided in the meanwhile. The President of the United States, in his message at the opening of Congress in December last, referred to the claim of free navigation of the River St. Lawrence as being an occasion of difference between the two countries. The fourth article of the Reciprocity Treaty provided that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States should be allowed to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada; and Her Majesty's Government are not aware that any practical difficulty as to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence has arisen since the abrogation of that treaty. The exclusive right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence was maintained by this country throughout the discussions between the two Governments on the subject in 1824-27, and has been acknowledged as existing by this article of the Reciprocity Treaty, under which the British Government retained the right of suspending the privilege. Her Majesty's Government are, nevertheless, now willing to admit the principle of the navigation of the St. Lawrence being free to the citizens of the United States, subject to such tolls and regulations as may be imposed equally on British subjects. This, however, cannot extend, except as a special privilege, to the passage through the canals constructed by Canadian enterprise through British territory, without which, from the strength of the current and dangerous rapids, the navigation of the St. Lawrence cannot be profitably conducted; and the best course will probably be found to be to refer these questions for detailed examination and mutual arrangement in relation to the transit of goods in bond through Maine, St. John River lumber trade, navigation of Lake Michigan, passage through the canals in United States territory, and other similar matters to the Commission to be appointed to consider and report upon the fisheries."

German Recreations.

The German residents of this City find a great variety of ways for amusing themselves during the warm months. In addition to their regular Sunday excursions this year, are still to be added innumerable annual day and Mid-Summer's night's festivals, excursions and picnics to the beer-gardens and parks in the suburbs. The places frequented by them, such as Jones' Woods, Lion Park, Landmann's Park, Bellevue Garden, and the legion of similar resorts on this island and its vicinity, expect to do a very thriving business this year. The most extensive arrangements are now in progress for the great annual Schuetzenfest, which drew, last year, from thirty to forty thousand people over the Third-avenue Railroad to Jones' Woods. In order to accommodate the great mass of their friends, the Nord Oestlicher Saengerbund have engaged the steam-boat *Champion* and four barges for the great German festival in Jones' Woods, on June 28.

The New Viaduct Railway.

Messrs. A. T. Stewart, John J. Astor and Levi P. Morton, Commissioners of Stock Subscriptions of the proposed Viaduct Railway, announce that books of subscription for the capital stock will be open on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at the banking-houses of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and of the Bank of the Metropolis. The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers-street, between Broadway and Chatham-street; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEXICO.

Excitement Over the Approaching Presidential Election—Political Assassinations Plentiful—Agitation and Revolution Imminent—A General Sentenced to Death for Murder.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11, via HAVANA, June 17.—Congress has adjourned. It is reported that an extra session will be called. Manuel Payno declines the Ambassadorship to Washington. An American journal, to defend the interests of the New-York capitalists, is to be established at the capital. Great agitation exists all over the Republic in consequence of the coming election. The local authorities of each party commit outrages on the other, and riots and assassinations are plentiful. The City Council of the capital, installed a month ago by Congress, were expelled on the tenth inst. by the Administration. Much excitement prevails in consequence. The Mexican Press attack the lottery concession granted to Mary & Co., of New-York. If Diaz or Lerdo is elected, the concession will certainly be revoked. The Press of the capital are severe in their strictures on the New-York *Herald* and TIMES for their alleged hostility to Mexico, and call upon the people to prepare to repel the invasion of the Yankees. The new Consul, appointed for San Francisco, will remain in Mexico until after the election. The appointment of a Minister to Washington will also be made after the election. Mariscal's appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs is well received. A general revolution is imminent. The Congressional Committee held a meeting, when it was decided to give the President one day to reinstate the ousted Board of Councilmen. The Committee also appointed a subcommittee to draw an address to the country. The primary elections for members of Congress were held today. Both parties are acknowledged to be dishonest and devoid of patriotism. Juarez has distributed the army to the utmost extent in the districts where the opposition predominates, to aid in carrying the elections and to repress revolutionary movements. The Government has defeated the Guerreto insurgents. Gen. Benigno Canto has been sentenced to death for the murder of Gen. Patoni. A conducta of $2,000,000 has left the capital. A colony of 1,000 Alsatians is expected to establish in the vicinity of the capital.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The Anniversary in Boston and Charlestown—The New-York Ninth—The Day in Other Places.

BOSTON, June 17.—The commemoration of the Battle of Bunker Hill commenced at sunrise by the firing of salutes in Boston and Charlestown. The New-York Ninth Regiment arrived at 7¼ o'clock A. M., and breakfasted at the St. James Hotel. The line of march for Charlestown was formed about 10 o'clock. The route of the march was thronged with spectators. Flags were displayed and business generally suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated with much spirit here today. The Russian war steamer *Boyarin* fired a salute in honor of the day.

The celebration of the Bunker Hill anniversary today was a grand affair in Charlestown, the military display never having been excelled there since the event commemorated. The Ninth New-York Regiment with its magnificent band, was greeted with continuous cheers and waving of handkerchiefs through the entire line of march. The Massachusetts troops also made a very fine appearance, as did the several fire companies. The public and many private buildings were profusely decorated, and bore mottoes appropriate to the occasion. At the conclusion of the procession, the New-York regiment and the First, Fifth and Ninth Massachusetts Regiments, partook of a collation provided on two marquees on Winthrop-square, and many of the other Charlestown organizations repaired to their several head-quarters, and were similarly refreshed. The closing part of the celebration consisted of a balloon ascension, a concert in the public square, and grand illuminations with calcium lights. The New-York Ninth Regiment and escort returned to Boston about 4 o'clock and paid a marching salute to the Mayor and city officials in front of the City Hall, and closed the day's public exercises by a brigade dress parade on the Common, which was witnessed by a vast multitude. Altogether the affair was quite equal to our regular Fourth of July celebration. The New-York regiment quarters at the St. James Hotel.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Fatal Result of His Wound—Adjournment of the Court Before Which He was to Defend McGehan.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—Mr. VALLANDIGHAM died at eighteen minutes before ten this morning. He went down very rapidly after 3 o'clock, having no pulse, scarcely, after that hour. Dr. DAWSON, of Cincinnati, arrived at 3 o'clock, but was too late to do any good for the dying man. Judge HAYNES, his law partner from Dayton, reached Lebanon this morning with other personal friends, who were with him in his last hours. Mr. McGEHAN, in the prosecution of whose case he lost his life, was taken from jail this morning to the bedside, and shed tears as he beheld the dying friend, who had appeared during the progress of the trial to summon all his energy and legal acumen in his defence. Mr. FOLLET made his argument for the State yesterday, and was to have been followed this morning by Mr. MILLIKEN, and it was expected that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would commence his argument this evening or Monday morning. Judge POPE, before whom the trial was proceeding, adjourned the Court this morning until Monday. Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM started for Baltimore last evening, before the accident, called to the death-bed of her brother. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's body will be taken at once to Dayton, reaching there about 8 o'clock.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 17.—Mrs. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM came here today to attend the funeral of her deceased brother, Hon. JOHN V. L. MACMAHON, and upon hearing this morning of the accident to and the death of her husband, she became completely distracted. She is to be taken to Dayton to-night.

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities and Synopsis.

WASHINGTON, June 17—7½ P. M.—The barometer has varied somewhat, with steady westerly winds on the Pacific coast. It has fallen slightly at the Rocky Mountain stations, and has fallen very generally in the Mississippi Valley and eastward, and is now falling in the Eastern States, after having risen rapidly last night. Southerly winds have prevailed on the Gulf Coast; south-easterly winds on Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Michigan, but are now changing on the latter lake to the north-west. Slight north-westerly winds are reported from Iowa and Minnesota. The temperature has risen decidedly on Lakes Ontario and Erie. The threatening and rainy weather Friday evening in Tennessee and Iowa are now advanced respectively into North Carolina and Maryland and Lakes Erie and Michigan. A very heavy rainfall was reported this morning from Tennessee, Illinois and Wisconsin, where it is now generally clearing away.

PROBABILITIES.

Threatening and rainy weather with light winds will probably continue during to-night and Sunday on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and thence eastward to the Atlantic. Cloudy weather will probably very generally prevail east of the Mississippi with light winds from the south-west and north-west. Partially cloudy weather with fresh south-easterly winds is probable for the Gulf Coast.

WASHINGTON.

Indian Awards—The Cuban Claims—The Central Railroad Tax—The Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Indian Commissioner PARKER, under the supervision of the Board of Indian Commissioners, this afternoon made the following awards: Beef—For the Upper or Missouri River Agencies, to C. C. Cox, of Nebraska City, at $3 07 per 100 pounds; Kiowa and Wichita Agencies, to A. D. ELDRIDGE, of Leavenworth, at $1 93½ and $2 per 100 pounds; Upper Arkansas Agency, to H. A. GILLIT, of Leavenworth, at $3 12 per 100 pounds. Flour—To E. O. STANNARD, of St. Louis, at $3 50 per 100 pounds. The entire amount of contracts for these Indian supplies will be about $1,000,000. The prices are very much below those paid last year under private contract. The Board of Commissioners has adjourned. Mr. BRUNOT has gone on a visit to Red Cloud, and Mr. FARWELL will soon visit the Indians on the Pacific coast.

MARSHAL FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President has reinstated Major LOUIS E. JOHNSON as Marshal for South Carolina, having some time ago been superseded by the son or brother of Congressman WALLACE, of that State.

THE CUBAN CLAIMS.

The Cuban Claims Commission has jurisdiction of all claims of American citizens against Spain since October, 1868. The hearing of claims will not begin before December next.

THE CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week were $526,500; the shipments were of notes, $780,500; fractional currency, $480,000. The Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes, $358,943,400; and for public deposits, $15,616,500. National bank notes in circulation at this date, $316,923,084.

BASE-BALL.

The first grand match for the championship between the Olympics, of this city, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, was played here this afternoon, and resulted in a decided victory for the latter by a score of 11 to 4.

THE INDIANS.

Conference at Fort Laramie—Seven Thousand Indians Gathered Near the Fort.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, June 17.—Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has just returned from Fort Laramie. A council was held with RED CLOUD, and the principal Chiefs of the Sioux nation, in regard to locating their agency in their own country. RED CLOUD and the chiefs who were present were favorable to going to White River, some seventy-five or one hundred miles from the Platte River. The Indians are all peaceably disposed, and no trouble need be anticipated with them if bad white men and whisky can be kept away from them. Some 7,000 Indians are gathered at the river near the fort. RED CLOUD has gone to consult the Chiefs who have not eaten of the white man's bread, and will be back in fifteen days, when the place for the agency will be named.

Illness of Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 17.—Gov. WARMOUTH has been confined to his room for several days from the effects of a surgical operation performed on his foot, which was crushed two months ago. The rumors that the Governor is not expected to recover are untrue. A note from his attending physician says the Governor is doing well and in no danger whatever.

The Papal Jubilee—Today's Ceremonies.

The services attending the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of the Pope were extended over yesterday, and the churches today will present ceremonies of unusual impressiveness. The "Triduum" was proclaimed in consequence of the difficulty the working classes generally would experience in the endeavor to observe the jubilee with due propriety on a week day, and yesterday great preparations were made for this day's celebration. The churches were crowded during the day. The confessionals were besieged by thousands of penitents and the usual preparations prescribed by the Catholic ritual for the Eucharist, were rigidly carried out. Throughout the day numerous presents of flowers and other ornaments for the decoration of the churches were sent in by the different members of the various congregations, and their appearance this morning is expected to present a very happy effect. High mass will be celebrated in all the churches. Addresses on the life of the Pope will be delivered, processions and illuminations will be the order of the day, and the brilliant scenes of Friday last will be enacted anew.

Other Celebrations.

PORTLAND, June 17.—The Catholics of this city celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope PIUS IX. last evening by a general illumination of residences and churches. The residence of Bishop BACON presented a magnificent appearance, being illuminated from cellar to cupola. Today solemn mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral.

LEWISTON, Me., June 17.—The Catholic population of this city generally observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of PIUS IX. The residence of Father LUCEY and hundreds of dwellings were brilliantly illuminated. The Lewiston Band serenaded the priests and paraded the streets.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 17.—The observance here of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pope PIUS IX. was very general and extensive. Public and private houses were decorated with flags and evergreens, and some bore mottoes appropriate for the occasion. The bells of the Catholic Churches were rung from 9 to 10 o'clock, and four salutes of twenty-five guns each were fired from the cardinal points of the compass. On Monday night there will be a grand illumination, procession, and mass meeting of Catholics in front of the Cathedral.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Masonic Grand Master of the State of New-York having been invited to lay the corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany, wishes that all participating in the ceremonies appear as Master Masons.

The bark *Chapin*, previously reported as being wrecked at Jamaica on the 17th May, has arrived at Aspinwall.

The match between the Mutuals and Red Stockings, at Boston, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Mutuals by a score of 9 to 8.

VALMASEDA left Havana yesterday, unaccompanied by any Havana volunteers.

Raid on Overcrowded Street-Cars—A Step in the Right Direction.

Yesterday a squad of Mr. BERGH's men, under the order of A. H. CAMPBELL, the able Superintendent of the Society, made a raid on some of the car lines in this City. They commenced operations on the Grand-street and Forty-second-street line, and then looked after the University-place and Broadway track. Both lines were blocked, six lame teams being turned out. At 6 o'clock they posted themselves on Fourteenth-street, on the track of the Grand-street line. Here some heavy work awaited them. All the cars coming from Forty-second-street on the west side were crammed with passengers. Inside they were packed so tight that it was a matter of impossibility to count them. The platforms were crowded, as were also the steps. Men and boys were on top, and others were hanging on to the window-frames. As nearly as could be estimated there were over 140 passengers on board. It is said that the "Green" line, as it is called, runs the poorest stock of horses of any line in the City. They are small animals and wretchedly thin, many of them mere walking skeletons. The first car stopped was No. 45, which had about 120 passengers on board. Mr. CAMPBELL ordered the driver to either hitch on another team or unload.

The driver of car No. 45, G. JIMMERSON, swore that he would not stop, and he called the officers all the foul names he could lay his tongue to. He was arrested and locked up. Cars Nos. 18, 17, 83, 44, 52, 16, 42, 32, 26 on the road all followed equally crowded with passengers. They were all stopped and the number of passengers reduced in each to about sixty. The conductors returned the fares to all who demanded it. Nearly all the passengers were working men returning home after a hard day's toil. They, one and all, applauded the efforts of the humanitarians, and begged Mr. CAMPBELL to keep up the raid. One man said he had not had a seat for seven weeks on the cars, although riding every day; that the abuse of the poor horses was terrible. They said that they would all stand by HENRY BERGH in his good work. A gentleman who donates $100 to the Society every year, stood by and watched the whole work, and afterward congratulated the officers, and said he would increase his help to the Society. The "Green" line will receive attention every day, morning and night, until better horses and more cars are furnished by the money-making and greedy proprietors.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

The Horse Plague Discussed—The Opinions of Experts—No Abatement in the Disease—A Tour Among the Stables.

The principal topic of conversation among the owners of horses and other live stock in this City yesterday was the strange and alarming epidemic that has recently been described in THE TIMES. Many protracted and animated discussions were indulged in, and a variety of opinions expressed. The question of the most interest was as to the cause, the symptoms, and the best treatment. The arguments of many able and experienced dealers, trainers and surgeons were noted by the TIMES reporters, and important facts, theories and statistics gleaned. Nearly all the leading horsemen agree with the opinion of Dr. SHAW, of the Second-avenue Railroad hospital stables. The disease is an epidemic. The cause cannot as yet be certainly defined.

It may be variously attributed. There are some who hold that atmospherical peculiarities have superinduced its present malignant form, and the glutting of the stomach with new meal and a small quantity of inferior bran and cut hay, has accelerated its ravages. Again, the theory is advanced that excessive labor, as is exacted from the poor car and stage beasts, unnerves and debilitates them until they are in a condition to take any prevalent disease. The excessive heat, cold, heavy showers, and sudden changes of the present season, is another reasonable cause.

Damp bedding and underground stables may be added to the list of provocatives. Facts prove, however, that some of the worst cases have occurred in good, dry, well-kept stables, and among the better class of young, sprightly, oat-fed horses of both sexes.

This season has been a very sickly one to horses and cattle. All distempers and disorders have been unusually severe and obstinate. The ordinary method of treatment has not been powerful enough, and the medicinal relief has been administered in much more powerful doses than at any previous time.

Animals for car and stage lines are generally purchased in cool weather, and when brought here are carefully attended to until acclimated. It is expected that all these "green" horses will have sickness, and in this panic they were all considered as the most ripe subjects for the plague. But the result has proved otherwise. The pest has been no respecter of country or city steeds, and has skipped hither and thither in the stables without being confined to any one locality. The worst cases, however, have occurred in the harness on the rail and stage routes, among the hardest worked horses. Another very remarkable fact is that not a case has been lost where prophylactic treatment was adopted, and where the animal was properly nursed. Nearly every afflicted horse that has been neglected, or taken out to work too soon, has died. There is no question but that the general alarm now existing is well founded. The abatement in the number of cases for a short time cannot be depended on. The plague, as predicted a year ago, may yet increase to alarming proportions, and it becomes every one owning horses to use the greatest precaution.

Many of the persons whose stables have suffered the most have manifested an unaccountable reluctance to furnish statistics, and some who have assumed to give facts for publication have been incorrect. If the representations of others are to be believed, there have been much more serious pecuniary losses than has yet been intimated, one authority placing the amount as high as $100,000.

A TIMES reporter yesterday visited a number of car and omnibus stables, and in every instance was courteously received, all questions answered, and much information volunteered. The exceptional instance was met with at the stables of the Fifth-avenue line of stages—the officer in charge positively refusing to answer any questions, although he had done so the day before without hesitation.

Superintendent BIDGOOD received the reporter at the Sixth-avenue stables and courteously escorted him over the premises. The stables are in excellent condition, cleanly, well-aired, and the sick horses are kept separated from the well horses, in a smaller stable, opposite the main building. The feed of the horses has been changed from half corn and oats, with cut hay, as formerly used, to ground oats and cut hay, at the rate of sixteen pounds of oatmeal to seven pounds of hay. Mr. BIDGOOD said that the cause of the disease was still a problem beyond his power to solve, and that he was, as he expressed it, completely at sea upon the matter. He remarked that it had been many years since he had suffered as much in mind as during the past week. When he saw so many of his finest horses stricken down so inexplicably he was moved beyond expression. He pointed out a sorrel horse that had been sick with the disease, but was now convalescent. He was a large, well-built and fine-looking animal. "When I saw that sorrel horse fall sick of the disorder," said Mr. BIDGOOD, "I thought it was all up with our horses. If a fine strong horse like him was touched, what was to become of the weaker ones among our stock." Since the feed was changed Mr. BIDGOOD thought that there had been some improvement, but he could not say that it was owing to the feed. The injections of salt-water and Cayenne pepper, and the rubbing of the loins and spine with liniment he was sure had had a good effect and was the sole treatment of the stable. This line have 800 horses, and out of that number, fifteen have been taken sick with the disease, and four have died. The remainder of the horses affected are, with the exception of two, in a way to recover should not some at present unlookedfor turn in their complaint bring on a relapse.

At the Third-avenue nothing was elicited from Superintendent DICKINSON newer than what has already appeared in the TIMES. The gentleman reiterated his statement, that but thirty horses out of about four hundred of the sick had died of the plague. He said that had they not been stricken down so rapidly when the disease first began its inroads, that possibly all could have been saved, but so rapidly did the cases multiply that it was impossible to give them the attention that was necessary. Five per hour was the rate while the disease was at its height. Mr. DICKINSON still holds to his opinion that the disease is caused by neglecting to give the horse enough bran-feed at this season of the year, and says that he alone is to blame for the affliction of the horses, in not giving proper attention to the feed. A number of the horses of this line have been dissected, and lumps of dry baked corn-meal were found in the stomach. This, Mr. DICKINSON says, is a peculiarity of the present complaint, differing from ordinary cases of bowel complaint among horses. Those sent to a pasturage on Riker's Island are much improved in health, and will probably be restored to usefulness. The horses of the Second-avenue line appear to be at present in a fair way of recovery. Forty-six of the cases are now in working order, and eleven were put on this morning. No change has been made in the feed. The horses on the western division of the Belt line are also in better condition, as well as those of the Twenty-third-street line of stages, and everywhere there appears to be a lull in the progress of the malady, but whether it has ceased its ravages it is impossible to say.

Dr. LIONTARD, of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, says that the disease is epidemical in character, but not, as is feared by many, of a contagious character. It is one peculiar to this season, but is now raging in an extraordinary degree. He, as well as Drs. SHAW and SMITH, who concur in his opinion, have no doubt of their ability to master the complaint if they have timely notice of its appearance, and are confident that their method of treatment is the right one to be pursued. Quite a panic prevails among livery stable keepers and horse-owners in general. The least symptom of sickness among their stock is hailed as the appearance of the dreaded disorder. The veterinary surgeons are now run after by excited horsemen as soon as a horse shows the least sign of drooping, and home doctoring, except in rare instances, is abandoned for the skilled treatment of professionals.

Fisk Wishes to "Prey."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your article in today's paper about "Col. Fisk's Devotions," and then went to see him start for Boston to perform them. While so engaged, it occurred to me that you had overlooked one point in the Colonel's application for leave to pray in Boston. If, as you say, he uses a little *i* when he writes in the first person, perhaps he spells pray with an *e*, which would account for the otherwise unaccountable objection of the Boston Commons to his pious request; for, with this orthographic qualification, the Colonel alters the Apostolic injunction, and "preys without ceasing." J. F. J.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 16, 1871.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Political Activity in France Over the Coming Elections.

Postponement of the Grand Military Review at Longchamps.

Apparent Failure of the Bonapartes to Secure a Foothold.

Mutiny at Southampton on Board an American Yacht.

Grand Court Festivities at Berlin on the Peace.

Imposing Celebration of the Pope's Jubilee at Rome.

PARIS AND VERSAILLES.

Postponement of the Grand Review—The New Government Loan—Favre Defending Himself in the Assembly.

PARIS, June 17.—The grand review of 100,000 troops, appointed for Sunday, at Longchamps, has been postponed in consequence of the rains, which have rendered the ground too heavy for military evolutions. It is rumored on the Bourse that the new Government loan will be issued on the 26th inst. It is said that MM. GUYOT, MONTPAYROUX and CLEMENT DUVERNOIS will be candidates for the Assembly from Paris, and Gen. CISSEY will run for the Department of Cote d'Or.

VERSAILLES, June 17.—In the Assembly today, M. FAVRE defended the non-acceptance of peace on the occasion of his visit to the German head-quarters at Meaux. He said the reason of the failure of negotiations at that time was that Prince BISMARCK then demanded the cession of Strasbourg, which the Government was not disposed to concede. In conclusion, M. FAVRE urged the Assembly to extend its inquiry into the conduct of the Governments who have held power since the 4th of September to the Imperialists, who decided that France should be led to her ruin.

The International Society and the Paris Incendiaries—Activity of the Political Parties in the Coming Election.

LONDON, June 17.—Insurrectionary placards have been posted in Paris. Another branch of the International Society has issued a manifesto disclaiming connection with those who have accepted the responsibility for the conflagrations in Paris, and affirming that they are engaged in a struggle against cowardice; a war against despotism and monopoly. They declare they are unconquered, and that their candidates must be advanced to office. The Republicans Malon, Tridon, Lartigue, Tolain, Rochat and Talert are suggested to the support of the members of the society as being Socialists and Democrats. Gen. FAIDHERBE is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Department of the Somme. Some of the Bonapartist candidates have proclaimed the watchword of "Free Trade." M. ODILON BARROT is a candidate from the Department of the Var, and M. CHARLES ABBATUCCI stands in the Department of Loiret. The reorganization of the army is proceeding with all possible speed. The *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Versailles which states that the Bonapartist candidates are making vast efforts and spending a great deal of money to effect their election to the Assembly. They really have no chance of success, for the Assembly itself is determined upon upholding the *statu quo*.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Celebration of the Pope's Jubilee—Grand Court Dinner at Berlin—Yakoob Khan's Revolt.

ROME, June 16.—The jubilee of Pope PIUS IX. was celebrated today. Receptions at the Vatican followed each other in constant succession from morning till night. Fully 3,000 pilgrims from all parts of the world are in the city. The utmost tranquillity prevails. The receptions of the diplomatic body will be held on the 17th, 20th and 21st instants.

BERLIN, June 17.—A grand Court dinner was given at the Imperial Palace today, at which 700 guests were present. The Emperor WILLIAM proposed a toast eulogizing and thanking the people of new united Germany and their Monarchs and Princes for their support, given to the army and himself during the war against France.

BOMBAY, June 17.—YAKOOB KHAN still holds Herat.

[Regarding YAKOOB KHAN, whose capture of Herat has been placed beyond doubt, the Bombay *Gazette* says: "Afghanistan is becoming interesting. A much more serious event than the rising of a few Khyber chiefs has occurred. Our readers are familiar with the name of YAKOOB KHAN, a son of the Ameer SHERE ALLI, and a clever and experienced soldier, though but a young man. When the Ameer won back his throne a few years ago, much of the credit of his victories was due to YAKOOB KHAN. It was natural that the young Sirdar should feel indignant, as he did, when his father chose the child, ABDOOLA JAN, to be his heir, and natural also, in the ordinary course of Afghan politics, that he should raise a rebellion. But the Ameer was too strong for him. With undaunted perseverance, and suffering much misery, YAKOOB KHAN wandered about in Persia, Balkh and Turkistan, seeking aid, or at least a temporary asylum. What foreign assistance, if any, he has succeeded in obtaining we do not yet know, but it is certain that intrigues in and about Herat prepared the way well for another war against the Ameer. Without difficulty he has occupied that city. The Ameer's soldiers, expecting him, at once joined his standard, and the Governor of the city fled. It is needless for us to point out the strategical importance of Herat. Its possession opens the road to Candahar, and it is not at all certain that the troops there will be more faithful to the Ameer than those of the frontier city. SHERE ALLI is said to be making extensive preparations, but it is notorious that he is not popular with his troops, chiefly because he does not pay them regularly."]

Mutiny of Mr. Lorillard's Yacht Crew.

LONDON, June 17.—Mr. LORILLARD's American yacht *Enchantress* is at Southampton. Eight of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them has been committed to prison on the charge of stabbing an officer.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY TWO LIME-TREES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

One stretches out under my window
Its arms to the sunshine bright;
Yearly grows taller, stronger,
More vocal with green delight.
The other beneath a church tower
Sings in as dulcet tones,
While its roots creep tenderly downward
Into the buried bones.

One—all night long through its branches
Steal tremulous murmurs deep,
And I think, "Now the other whispers
As softly o'er them that sleep."
When one is alive with humming
Of bees in its blossoms brave,
I know that the other is dropping
Sweet honey-scents over the grave.

Far in the distant future
Both of my limes I see,
The one as a garden glory,
The other a church-yard tree.
But each will praise God, tree-fashion,
As on the centuries roll:
And I? I shall praise Him also,
With my dead—as a living soul.

—From Harper's Magazine for July.

THE POET OF SIERRA FLAT.

As the enterprising editor of the Sierra Flat *Record* stood at his case setting type for his next week's paper, he could not help hearing the woodpeckers who were busy on the roof above his head. It occurred to him that possibly the birds had not yet learned to recognize in the rude structure any improvement on nature, and this idea pleased him so much that he incorporated it in the editorial article which he was then doubly composing. For the editor was also printer of the *Record*; and although that remarkable journal was reputed to exert a power felt through all Calaveras, and a greater part of Tuolumne County, strict economy was one of the conditions of its beneficent existence.

Thus preoccupied, he was startled by the sudden irruption of a small roll of manuscript, which was thrown through the open door and fell at his feet. He walked quickly to the threshold, and looked down the tangled trail which led to the high-road. But there was nothing to suggest the presence of his mysterious contributor. A hare limped slowly away, a green-and-gold lizard paused upon a pine stump, the woodpeckers ceased their work. So complete had been his sylvan seclusion that he found it difficult to connect any human agency with the act; rather the hare seemed to have an inexpressibly guilty look, the woodpecker to maintain a significant silence, and the lizard to be conscience-stricken into stone.

An examination of the manuscript, however, corrected this injustice to defenseless Nature. It was evidently of human origin, being verse, and of exceeding bad quality. The editor laid it aside. As he did so he thought he saw a face at the window. Sallying out in some indignation, he penetrated the surrounding thicket in every direction, but his search was as fruitless as before. The poet, if it were he, was gone.

A few days after this the editorial seclusion was invaded by voices of alternate expostulation and entreaty. Stepping to the door, the editor was amazed at beholding Mr. Morgan McCorkle, a well-known citizen of Angelo, and a subscriber to the *Record*, in the act of urging, partly by force and partly by argument, an awkward young man toward the building. When he had finally effected his object, and, as it were, safely landed his prize in a chair, Mr. McCorkle took off his hat, carefully wiped the narrow isthmus of forehead which divided his black brows from his stubby hair, and, with an explanatory wave of his hand toward his reluctant companion, said: "A borned poet, and the cussedest fool you ever seed!"

Accepting the editor's smile as a recognition of the introduction, Mr. McCorkle panted and went on: "Didn't want to come! 'Mister Editor don't want to see me, Morg,' sez he. 'Milt,' sez I, 'he do; a borned poet like you and a gifted genius like he oughter come together sociable!' And I fetched him. Ah, will yer!" The born poet had, after exhibiting signs of great distress, started to run. But Mr. McCorkle was down upon him instantly, seizing him by his long linen coat, and settled him back in his chair. "Tain't no use stampeding. Yer ye are and yer ye stays. For yer a borned poet—ef ye are as shy as a jackass rabbit. Look at 'im now!"

He certainly was not an attractive picture. There was hardly a notable feature in his weak face except his eyes, which were moist and shy, and not unlike the animal to which Mr. McCorkle had compared him. It was the face that the editor had seen at the window.

"Knowed him for fower year—since he war a boy," continued Mr. McCorkle in a loud whisper. "Allers the same, bless you! Can jerk a rhyme as easy as turnin' jack. Never had any eddication; lived out in Missooray all his life. But he's chock full o' poetry. On'y this mornin' sez I to him—he camps along o' me—'Milt,' sez I, 'are breakfast ready?' and he up and answers back quite peart and chipper, 'The breakfast it is ready, and the birds is singing free, and it's risin' in the dawnin' light is happiness to me!' When a man," said Mr. McCorkle, dropping his voice with deep solemnity, "gets off things like them, without any call to do it, and handlin' flapjacks over a cookstove at the same time—that man's a borned poet."

There was an awkward pause. Mr. McCorkle beamed patronizingly on his protégé. The born poet looked as if he was meditating another flight—not a metaphorical one. The editor asked if he could do anything for them.

"In course you can," responded Mr. McCorkle, "that's jest it. Milt, where's that poetry?"

The editor's countenance fell as the poet produced from his pocket a roll of manuscript. He, however, took it mechanically and glanced over it. It was evidently a duplicate of the former mysterious contribution.

The editor then spoke briefly but earnestly. I regret that I cannot recall his exact words, but it appeared that never before, in the history of the *Record*, had the pressure been so great upon its columns. Matters of paramount importance, deeply affecting the material progress of Sierra, questions touching the absolute integrity of Calaveras and Tuolumne as social communities were even now waiting expression. Weeks, nay, months, must elapse before that pressure would be removed, and the *Record* could grapple with any but the sternest of topics. Again, the editor had noticed with pain the absolute decline of poetry in the foothills of the Sierras. Even the works of BYRON and MOORE attracted no attention in Dutch Flat, and a prejudice seemed to exist against TENNYSON in Grass Valley. But the editor was not without hope for the future. In the course of four or five years, when the country was settled—

"What would be the cost to print this yer?" interrupted Mr. McCorkle quietly.

"About $50, as an advertisement," responded the editor with cheerful alacrity.

Mr. McCorkle placed the sum in the editor's hand. "Yer see that's what I sez to Milt; 'Milt,' sez I, 'pay as you go, for you are a borned poet. Hevin' no call to write, but doin' it free and spontaneous like, in course you pays. That's why Mister Editor never printed your poetry.'"

"What name shall I put to it?" asked the editor.

"Milton."

It was the first word that the born poet had spoken during the interview, and his voice was so very sweet and musical that the editor looked at him curiously, and wondered if he had a sister.

"Milton; is that all?"

"That's his furst name," explained Mr. McCorkle.

The editor here suggested that as there had been another poet of that name——

"Milt might be took for him! That's bad," reflected Mr. McCorkle with simple gravity. "Well, put down his hull name—Milton Chubbuck."

The editor made a note of the fact. "I'll set it up now," he said. This was also a hint that the interview was ended. The poet and patron, arm in arm, drew toward the door. "In next week's paper," said the editor, smilingly, in answer to the child-like look of inquiry in the eyes of the poet, and in another moment they were gone.

The editor was as good as his word. He straightway betook himself to his case, and, unrolling the manuscript, began his task. The woodpeckers on the roof recommenced theirs, and in a few moments the former sylvan seclusion was restored. There was no sound in the barren, barn-like room but the birds above, and below the click of the composing-rule as the editor marshaled the types into lines in his stick, and arrayed them in solid column on the galley. Whatever might have been his opinion of the copy before him, there was no indication of it in his face, which wore the stolid indifference of his craft. Perhaps this was unfortunate, for as the day wore on and the level rays of the sun began to pierce the adjacent thicket, they sought out and discovered an anxious ambushed figure drawn up beside the editor's window—a figure that had sat there motionless for hours. Within, the editor worked on as steadily and impassively as Fate. And without, the born-poet of Sierra Flat sat and watched him as waiting its decree.

The effect of the poem on Sierra Flat was remarkable and unprecedented. The absolute vileness of its doggerel, the gratuitous imbecility of its thought, and above all the crowning audacity of the fact that it was the work of a citizen, and published in the county paper, brought it instantly into popularity. For many months Calaveras had languished for a sensation; since the last vigilance committee nothing had transpired to dispel the listless ennui begotten of stagnant business and growing civilization. In more prosperous moments the office of the *Record* would have been simply gutted and the editor deported; at present the paper was in such demand that the edition was speedily exhausted. In brief, the poem of Mr. Milton Chubbuck came like a special providence to Sierra Flat. It was read by camp-fires, in lonely cabins, in flaring bar-rooms and noisy saloons, and declaimed from the boxes of stage-coaches. It was sung in Poker Flat, with the addition of a local chorus, and danced as an unhallowed rythmic dance by the Phyrric phalanx of One Horse Gulch, known as "The Festive Stage of Calaveras." Some unhappy ambiguities of expression gave rise to many new readings, notes, and commentaries, which, I regret to state, were more often marked by ingenuity than delicacy of thought or expression.

Never before did poet acquire such sudden local reputation. From the seclusion of McCorkle's cabin and the obscurity of culinary labors, he was haled forth into the glowing sunshine of fame. The name of Chubbuck was written in letters of chalk on unpainted walls, and carved with a pick on the sides of tunnels. A drink known variously as "The Chubbuck Tranquilizer," or "The Chubbuck Exalter," was dispensed at the bars. For some weeks a rude design for a Chubbuck statue, made up of illustrations from circus and melodeon posters, representing the genius of Calaveras in brief skirts on a flying steed in the act of crowning the poet Chubbuck, was visible at Keeler's Ferry. The poet himself was overborne with invitations to drink and extravagant congratulations. The meeting between Colonel Starbottle, of Siskyion, and Chubbuck, as previously arranged by our "Boston," late of Roaring Camp, is said to have been indescribably affecting. The Colonel embraced him unsteadily. "I could not return to my constituents at Siskyion, Sir, if this hand which has grasped that of the gifted PRENTICE and the lamented POE should not have been honored by the touch of the godlike Chubbuck. Gentlemen, American literature is looking up. Thank you, I will take sugar in mine." It was "Boston" who indited letters of congratulations from H. W. LONGFELLOW, TENNYSON and BROWNING to Mr. CHUBBUCK, deposited them in the Sierra Flat Post-office, and obligingly consented to dictate the replies.

The simple faith and unaffected delight with which these manifestations were received by the poet and his patron might have touched the hearts of these grim masters of irony, but for the sudden and equal development in both of the variety of weak natures. Mr. McCorkle basked in the popularity of his protégé, and became alternately supercilious or patronizing toward the dwellers of Sierra Flat; while the poet, with hair carefully oiled and curled, and bedecked with cheap jewelry and flaunting neck-handkerchief, paraded himself before the single hotel. As may be imagined, this new disclosure of weakness afforded intense satisfaction to Sierra Flat, gave another lease of popularity to the poet, and suggested another idea to the facetious "Boston."

At that time a young lady popularly and professionally known as the "California Pet" was performing to enthusiastic audiences in the interior. Her specialty lay in the personation of youthful masculine character; as a *gamin* of the street she was irresistible, as a negro-dancer she carried the honest miner's heart by storm. A saucy, pretty brunette, she had preserved a wonderful moral reputation even under the Jove-like advances of showers of gold that greeted her appearance on the stage at Sierra Flat. A prominent and delighted member of that audience was Milton Chubbuck. He attended every night. Every day he lingered at the door of the Union Hotel for a glimpse of the "California Pet." It was not long before he received a note from her—in "Boston's" most popular and approved female hand—acknowledging his admiration. It was not long before "Boston" was called upon to indite a suitable reply. At last, in furtherance of his facetious design, it became necessary for "Boston" to call upon the young actress herself and secure her personal participation. To her he unfolded a plan, the successful carrying out of which he felt would secure his fame to posterity as a practical humorist. The "California Pet's" black eyes sparkled approvingly and mischievously. She only stipulated that she should see the man first—a concession to her feminine weakness which years of dancing Juba and wearing trousers and boots had not wholly eradicated from her willful breast. By all means, it should be done. And the interview was arranged for the next week.

It must not be supposed that during this interval of popularity Mr. Chubbuck had been unmindful of his poetic qualities. A certain portion of each day he was absent from town—"a communin' with natur'," as Mr. McCorkle expressed it, and actually wandering in the mountain trails, or lying on his back under the trees, or gathering fragrant herbs and the bright-colored berries of the Manzanita. These and his company he generally brought to the editor's office, late in the afternoon, often to that enterprising journalist's infinite weariness. Quiet and uncommunicative, he would sit there patiently watching him at his work until the hour for closing the office arrived, when he would as quietly depart. There was something so humble and unobtrusive in these visits, that the editor could not find it in his heart to deny them, and accepting them, like the woodpeckers, as a part of his sylvan surroundings, often forgot even his presence. Once or twice, moved by some beauty of expression in the moist, shy eyes, he felt like seriously admonishing his visitor of his idle folly; but his glance falling upon the oiled hair and the gorgeous neck-tie, he invariably thought better of it. The case was evidently hopeless.

The interview between Mr. Chubbuck and the "California Pet" took place in a private room of the Union Hotel, propriety being respected by the presence of that arch-humorist, "Boston." To this gentleman we are indebted for the only true account of the meeting. However reticent Mr. Chubbuck might have been in the presence of his own sex, toward the fairer portion of humanity he was, like most poets, exceedingly voluble. Accustomed as the "California Pet" had been to excessive compliment, she was fairly embarrassed by the extravagant praises of her visitor. Her personation of boy characters, her dancing of the "Champion Jig," were particularly dwelt upon with fervid but unmistakable admiration. At last, recovering her audacity, and emboldened by the presence of "Boston," the "California Pet" electrified her hearers by demanding, half jestingly, half viciously, if it were as a boy or a girl that she was the subject of his flattering admiration.

"That knocked him out o' time," said the delighted "Boston," in his subsequent account of the interview. "But do you believe the d—d fool actually asked her to take him with her; wanted to engage in the company."

The plan, as briefly unfolded by "Boston," was to prevail upon Mr. Chubbuck to make his appearance in costume (already designed and prepared by the inventor) before a Sierra Flat audience, and recite an original poem at the Hall immediately on the conclusion of the "California Pet's" performance. At a given signal the audience were to rise and deliver a volley of unsavory articles (previously provided by the originator of the scheme); then a select few were to rush on the stage, seize the poet, and, after marching him in triumphal procession through town, were to deposit him beyond its uttermost limits, with strict injunctions never to enter it again. To the first part of the plan the poet was committed, for the latter portion it was easy enough to find participants.

The eventful night came, and with it an audience that packed the long, narrow room with one dense mass of human beings. The "California Pet" never had been so joyous, so reckless, so fascinating and audacious before. But the applause was tame and weak, compared to the ironical outburst that greeted the second rising of the curtain, and the entrance of the born poet of Sierra Flat. Then there was a hush of expectancy, and the poet stepped to the foot-lights, and stood with his manuscript in his hand.

His face was deadly pale. Either there was some suggestion of his fate in the faces of his audience, or some mysterious instinct told him of his danger. He attempted to speak, but faltered, tottered, and staggered to the wings.

Fearful of losing his prey, "Boston" gave the signal and leaped upon the stage. But at the same moment a light figure darted from behind the scenes, and delivering a kick that sent the discomfited humorist back among the musicians, cut a pigeon-wing, executed a double-shuffle, and then advancing to the foot-lights with that inimitable look, that audacious swagger and utter abandon which had so thrilled and fascinated them a moment before, uttered the characteristic speech: "Wot are you goin' to hit a man fur, when he's down, s-a-a-y?"

The look, the drawl, the action, the readiness, and above all the downright courage of the little woman, had its effect. A roar of sympathetic applause followed the act. "Cut and run while you can," she whispered hurriedly over her one shoulder, without altering the other's attitude of pert and saucy defiance toward the audience. But even as she spoke the poet tottered and sank fainting upon the stage. Then she threw a despairing whisper behind the scenes, "Ring down the curtain."

There was a slight movement of opposition in the audience, but among them rose the burly shoulders of Yuba Bill, the tall, erect figure of Henry York of Sandy Bar, and the colorless, determined face of John Oakhurst. The curtain came down.

Behind it knelt the "California Pet" beside the prostrate poet. "Bring me some water. Run for a doctor. Stop! CLEAR OUT, ALL OF YOU!"

She had unloosed the gaudy cravat and opened the shirt-collar of the insensible figure before her. Then she burst into an hysterical laugh.

"Manuela!"

Her tiring-woman, a Mexican half-breed, came toward her.

"Help me with him to my dressing-room, quick; then stand outside and wait. If any one questions you, tell them he's gone. Do you hear? He's gone."

The old woman did as she was bade. In a few moments the audience had departed. Before morning so also had the "California Pet," Manuela, and—the poet of Sierra Flat.

But, alas! with them also who had departed the fair fame of the "California Pet." Only a few, and these it is to be feared of not the best moral character themselves, still had faith in the stainless honor of their favorite actress. "It was a mighty foolish thing to do, but it'll all come out right yet." On the other hand, a majority gave her full credit and approbation for her undoubted pluck and gallantry, but deplored that she should have thrown it away upon a worthless object. To elect for a lover the despised and ridiculed vagrant of Sierra Flat, who had not even the manliness to stand up in his own defense, was not only evidence of inherent moral depravity, but was an insult to the community. Col. Starbottle saw in it only another instance of the extreme frailty of the sex; he had known similar cases; and remembered distinctly, Sir, how a well-known Philadelphia heiress, one of the finest women that ever rode in her kerridge, that, gad, Sir, had thrown over a Southern member of Congress to consort with a d—d nigger. The Colonel had also noticed a singular look in the dog's eye which he did not entirely fancy. He would not say anything against the lady, Sir, but he had noticed—And here haply the Colonel became so mysterious and darkly confidential as to be unintelligible and inaudible to the bystanders.

A few days after the disappearance of Mr. Chubbuck a singular report reached Sierra Flat, and it was noticed that "Boston," who since the failure of his elaborate joke had been even more depressed in spirits than is habitual with great humorists, suddenly found that his presence was required in San Francisco. But as yet nothing but the vaguest surmises were afloat, and nothing definite was known.

It was a pleasant afternoon when the editor of the Sierra Flat *Record* looked up from his case and beheld the figure of Mr. Morgan McCorkle standing in the doorway. There was a distressed look on the face of that worthy gentleman that at once enlisted the editor's sympathizing attention. He held an open letter in his hand, as he advanced toward the middle of the room.

"As a man he has allers borne a fair reputation," began Mr. McCorkle, slowly. "I should like, if so be as I could, Mister Editor, to make a correction in the columns of your valooable paper."

Mr. Editor begged him to proceed.

"Ye may not disremember that about a month ago I fetched here what so be as we'll call a young man, whose name might be as it were Milton—Milton Chubbuck."

Mr. Editor remembered perfectly.

"Thet same party I'd knowed better nor fower year, two on 'em campin' out together. Not that I'd known him all the time, fur he war shy and strange at spells, and had odd ways that I took war nat'ral to a borned poet. Ye may remember that I said he was a borned poet?"

The editor distinctly did.

"I picked this same party up in St. Jo., takin' a fancy to his face, and kinder calklating he'd runn'd away from home—for I'm a married man, Mr. Editor, and hev children of my own—and thinkin' belike he was a borned poet."

"Well?" said the editor.

"And as I said before, I should like now to make a correction in the columns of your valooable paper."

"What correction?" asked the editor.

"I said, ef you remember my words, as how he was a borned poet."

"Yes."

"From statements in this yer letter, it seems as how I war wrong."

"Well?"

"She war a woman."

BRET HARTE.

—Atlantic Monthly.

WORK DURING SLEEP.—Those cases in which the brain is hard at work during sleep, instead of being totally oblivious of everything, may be called either dreaming or somnambulism, according to the mode in which the activity displays itself. Many of them are full of interest. Some men have done really hard mental work while asleep. CONDORCET finished a train of calculations in his sleep which had much puzzled him during the day. In 1836 a collegian noticed the peculiarities of a fellow-student, who was rather stupid than otherwise during his waking hours, but who got through some excellent work in geometry and algebra during sleep. CONDILLACK and FRANKLIN both worked correctly during some of their sleeping hours.

The work done partakes in many cases more of the nature of imaginative composition than of scientific calculation. Thus, a stanza of excellent verse is in print, which Sir JOHN HERSCHEL is said to have composed while asleep, and to have recollected when he awoke. GOETHE often set down on paper, during the day, thoughts and ideas which had presented themselves to him during sleep on the preceding night. A gentleman one night dreamed that he was playing an entirely new game of cards with three friends; when he awoke the structure and rules of the new game, as created in the dream, came one by one into his memory, and he found them so ingenious that he afterward frequently played the game. COLERIDGE is said to have composed his fragment of "Kubla Khan" during sleep. He had one evening been reading PURCHAS' *Pilgrim*; some of the romantic incidents struck his fancy; he went to sleep, and his busy brain composed "Kubla Khan." When he awoke in the morning, he wrote out what his mind had invented in sleep, until interrupted by a visitor, with whom he conversed for an hour on business matters; but, alas! he could never again recall the thread of the story, and thus "Kubla Khan" remains a fragment. Dr. GOOD mentions the case of a gentleman who in his sleep composed an ode in six stanzas, and set it to music. TARTINI, the celebrated Italian violinist, one night dreamed that the devil appeared to him, challenged him to a trial of skill on the fiddle, and played a piece wonderful for its beauty and difficulty; when TARTINI woke, he could not remember the exact notes, but he could reproduce the general character of the music, which he did in a composition ever since known as the "Devil's Sonata." Lord THURLOW, when a youth at college, found himself, one evening, unable to finish a piece of Latin composition which he had undertaken; he went to bed full of the subject, fell asleep, finished his Latin in his sleep, remembered it next morning, and was complimented on the felicitous form which it presented.*—All the Year Round.*

AN ESCAPE FROM THE PRISONS OF THE "PIOMBI."

GIACOMO CASANOVA was born at Venice in 1725. His father had run away from a family in a higher social position, and had become an actor. He ran away with a shoe-maker's daughter, who became an actress, and appeared on the stage with her husband for the first time in London in 1727. When he was thirty years old, CASANOVA received a visit from the dreaded "Fante" of the Inquisition, known popularly at Venice as "Messer grande." He was ordered to dress himself; did so, and found a posse of archers in the outer room. He was at once taken to the terrible "Piombi." No sort of intimation was given to him as to the nature of the offense or accusation which had led to his arrest, and he protests that he was wholly innocent of any crime against the State which would have been the duty of the Inquisitors to take cognizance of. The prisons were enormously strong wooden boxes, the doors of which opened on the main open space of the huge garret beneath the leads of the palace. That one in which CASANOVA was confined was about twelve feet square by five and a half feet high, besides a sort of recess in one of the sides large enough to hold a small bed. A short time after his confinement he was so manifestly ill that the jailer, without any demand on his part, brought him a physician. The doctor succeeded in curing him of the fever which had prostrated him, obtained for him a volume of BOETHIUS, and also permission to walk every day in the open space of the garret for a few minutes, while the jailer was occupied in making his bed and sweeping his cell.

This permission it was which rendered possible, as the reader will see, that celebrated escape from the "Piombi," which would otherwise have been utterly impossible.

One day the prisoner took advantage of the few minutes' walk in the garret which had been permitted to him, while the jailer was sweeping out his cell, to cast a shrewd and curious eye on a variety of objects of the kind which may be supposed to accumulate in the course of years in such a place. Among these he spied a small polished piece of black marble, which he picked up, secreted, and carried back with him to his cell, without in the least knowing, as he declares, to what use he should or could ever put it. It turned out afterward to be a touchstone. And upon another occasion, a few days subsequently, he found, hidden under a heap of old waste-paper, a large iron bolt, as thick as a man's thumb, and about a foot and a half long. He laid hands on this, succeeded in hiding it under the dressing-gown he had, and conveying it into his cell. A safe hiding-place was found for it in the stuffed seat of the arm-chair, which he had been allowed to send for. Then, with incredible patience and labor, and at the cost of wearing and lacerating his hands to the bone, he succeeded, by dint of rubbing the end of the bolt on the marble, in producing a sharp point at the end of the former. And thus he was in possession of a very formidable and effective weapon, whether for offense or defense.

Still he had not as yet the smallest idea of what use this weapon could be to him. But, after four days of meditation on the subject, he determined to attempt making with it a hole in the floor of his cell! His previous knowledge of the geography of the vast palace assured him that his cell must be situated immediately over the room of the Secretary to the Inquisition. And his plan was to make a hole in the floor and in the ceiling below it, also of wood, large enough for his body to pass through it, then to let himself down by the sheets of his bed in the night, hide himself under the great table in the middle of the Secretary's room, and then, as soon as the doors should be opened, which was regularly done every morning, escape from the palace, trusting that he might be able to do so, among the number of people frequenting the stairs and passages of the vast building, without attracting attention.

Of course the difficulties attending such a scheme were enormous. The first that arose was the difficulty of preventing his jailer from detecting the work he was engaged on during its progress, for he had reason to think that he should have to pierce three very considerable thicknesses of planking before he could reach the paneling which formed the ceiling of the room below. The difficulty was rendered greater by the daily habit of the jailer to sweep out his cell, which he himself had insisted on being done in the hope of thus alleviating the torment of the fleas.

This was the plan he conceived for conquering this first obstacle:

He told the servants of the jailer who swept the cell not to do so. They readily enough saved themselves that trouble, and nothing was said for a week. But the prisoner was far too cautiously cunning to trust to this for commencing his operations. This was but the beginning of his plan. At the end of a week LORENZO asked why he did not choose to have his cell swept.

"Because, the fact is, the dust so caused gives me such an access of cough that I am afraid of some fatal accident."

"I will have the floor sprinkled then, Sir."

"Alas, LORENZO! that would be worse still. The damp would give me a cold, which would assuredly kill me with coughing."

So for another week the cell remained unswept. At the end of that time, either from some suspicion or from thinking the operation necessary, the jailer one morning told his men to remove the bed and sweep out the cell. He lighted a candle, moreover, for the better performing this work, which led the prisoner to think that his suspicions had been aroused. The cell was duly swept, and everything was found in proper order. But when LORENZO made his daily visit the next morning, the prisoner was coughing with the most frightful violence. He exhibited his handkerchief soaked with blood, which he had carefully drawn from his finger; declared that the sweeping of the dust in his cell had endangered his life, and that a doctor must be called to him.

The doctor was quite deceived, and volunteered an anecdote of a case of a young man who had broken a blood-vessel from swallowing dust. The jailer was thoroughly taken in, and swore by all that was holy that he would never again sweep the cell of a prisoner with such delicate lungs.

Then, and not till then, CASANOVA began the long labor of digging a hole in the flooring of his cell under his bed.

Then he was prevented from pursuing his work by the arrival of a new prisoner, who was made to share his cell. It was not till fifteen days after Easter that he was delivered from the presence of this sharer of his captivity. He then once more set to work with redoubled activity, fearing the arrival of some new partner in his cell. And in three weeks he had dug through three thicknesses of planking, making together six inches of thickness. But beneath that he found a flooring of that sort of mixed marble fragments and cement, which is so common in all Venetian buildings. This at first made him despair, but, with immense difficulty and perseverance he overcame this obstacle also, and, at the end of four more days had reached the panel which formed the ceiling of the room below.

Just then a new prisoner was again brought to share CASANOVA's cell. He turned out to be an old acquaintance of his. And when the new comer, tormented in the same way that CASANOVA had been, demanded why the cell should not be swept out, he found himself obliged to tell him the truth, and showed him the progress he had made toward a possibility of escape. The new comer promised to aid CASANOVA to descend into the chamber below, but declined to attempt flight himself.

At last, on the 23d of August, when he had been in the "Piombi" rather more than a year, the preparations for his flight were completed, all but breaking through the last skin of the panel of the ceiling—which, of course, had been left intact with the most minute care, and he fixed the night of the 27th for the attempt. But, on the 25th, a terrible misfortune happened to him. The jailer on that morning, entering his cell with a cheerful visage, wished him joy of the good news he brought him; he was to be moved from that cell, the worst in the whole range, to one recently vacated, which had much more air and light.

Here was a blow! That all the painful labor he had so patiently undergone was thrown away, was the least part of the misfortune. His attempt at evasion would infallibly be discovered.

His only solace in this terrible moment was, that his arm-chair, in which the sharpened bolt he had prepared with so much toil was concealed, was moved into the other cell with him.

Then the storm burst. No sooner was the prisoner's bed removed than the terribly-accusing hole in the floor was but too apparent. The jailer returned to the new cell, where the prisoner was, foaming at the mouth with rage. And he might well be angry; for the escape of a prisoner was his own death-warrant.

His first demand was for the tools with which the flooring had been cut, and the name of the attendant turnkey who had furnished them. The prisoner remained mute. The jailer said savagely that he could soon find the means to make him speak.

"If I am put to the torture, of course I must tell the truth. I shall have to confess that you yourself supplied me with the tools!" said CASANOVA, with unfaltering steadiness. The subordinates grinned, and the jailer, having in vain searched the person and cell of the prisoner, rushed out of the cell blaspheming horribly, and holding his head between his hands in an agony of rage and perplexity.

A short time for reflection convinced him that his safest plan was to cause the hole to be mended, and say nothing about it.

During eight days the jailer revenged himself on his prisoner for his attempt at evasion by shutting up the window, which gave air and light to the cell, and by bringing him food that was utterly uneatable. On the ninth day, in compliance with the demand of the prisoner, LORENZO brought his account of the expenditure of the fifty sous a day allowed by the Tribunal for CASANOVA's keep. He thought fit to bring him at the same time an excellent roast fowl, and a basket of lemons, which had been sent by a friend of the prisoner's in the town. CASANOVA, despite the fury he had been feeling all these days against the jailer, was so pleased that he told the man to keep the balance of several sequins which resulted from the account. LORENZO then, in milder fashion, strove to persuade CASANOVA to tell him how he had obtained the tools needed for making the hole in the other cell. The prisoner calmly replied that he himself (the jailer) had furnished them to him. Then in answer to his adjurations and entreaties for explanation as to what the prisoner meant, and how he (LORENZO) had supplied him with tools, he replied gravely that he would tell him, and would tell him with perfect truth; but that he would only do so in the presence of the Secretary!

The unhappy jailer was checkmated, cowed and beaten. He ended by imploring his prisoner to say no word more upon the subject, and to remember that he was a poor man, who had a wife and family depending upon him, and who would assuredly be ruined by the discovery of what the prisoner had done, despite his vigilance.

Thenceforward the relations between prisoner and jailer were more amicable. And the unlucky man began a course of indulgences, which eventually led to the escape of his captive.

CASANOVA begged for books to read. He had read all those that had been allowed to him. The jailer said that there was a prisoner in a neighboring cell who had several books, which no doubt he would be willing to lend to his fellow-prisoner.

The captive in the neighboring cell turned out to be a monk, imprisoned for licentious conduct. He made no difficulty in lending his books. CASANOVA lent his in return. And thus a system of correspondence was readily established between them.

Ever since CASANOVA's removal into his new cell, and the discovery of the hole in the floor of the old one, the jailer or his assistants had every morning sounded every part of the floor and walls of his prison. But he observed that they never thought of sounding the ceiling! He at once determined that it must be by that way alone that he could escape.

But how was it possible for him to get at the ceiling? or, even if he could do so, how could the long labor of making a hole through the solid woodwork of it be accomplished either in one day, or without immediately attracting the attention of his jailer?

The scheme he hit upon was this: In the first place he communicated all his plans to his neighbouring prisoner, the monk, and found him willing to join in an attempt at escape. Then he instructed him to cause the jailer to buy for him several of the ordinary devotional broadsides, with prints of the virgin and saints, &c. And these he was to stick up all about the sides of his cell, as for purposes of devotion; and behind one of these, constantly replaced so as to conceal the work, a hole was to be made by the monk in the side of his cell. There remained, however, the great difficulty of conveying the invaluable sharpened bolt to the monk, without which he had no means of even attempting the work. At last there seemed to be an opportunity of attempting this. It was a chance!—one involving tremendous risk! But then every portion of the scheme necessarily involved risks which offered only a small chance of ultimate success; and if the thing was to be attempted at all, it was useless to recoil before such chances.

One of the volumes lent by the monk to CASANOVA was a large folio, bound in parchment loose at the back, in the fashion in which old books, especially Italian books, are often seen. CASANOVA tried to conceal the bolt inside the binding of the back of this book. The weapon was too long! It protruded nearly an inch at either end! Nevertheless his powers of invention were not yet finally conquered. Some festival occurred, on which a certain sort of cake, or pudding, of maccaroni, made with much oil, was usually eaten. CASANOVA told the jailer that he wished, in return for the kindness received from his neighbor prisoner, to send him and the companion in his cell (for there was another prisoner in the monk's cell, a certain Conte ASQUIN, an old and immensely fat man,) a dish of maccaroni for the festival, prepared by his own hands. He furnished the money necessary for buying the different articles, and then saying that he meant to do the thing as handsomely as possible, begged the jailer to bring him the largest dish he could get. The manner was, it seems, to prepare maccaroni after this fashion in one of those very large, flat, shallow copper dishes, which are still so frequently seen in Italy. All the preparations were accomplished according to the prisoner's wishes. He prepared his plat, taking especial care that the dish should be filled with oil to the very brim, so that it could only be carried with great care, and in the most perfect equilibrium. Then he placed it on the folio with the precious bolt in it, sticking out at either end, but not so far as not to be hidden by the dish. Then, when the jailer came, he told him to take the book and the dish together into the neighboring cell. He put them himself into the man's hands, laughingly begging him to take the utmost care not to spill the oil. Of course the monk had been informed of the whole scheme, and knew with what precautions he was to receive the present.

All went well; and the unconscious jailer thus himself carried the weapon which was to open a way for the escape of the captives!

The plan of sticking up pictures of saints on the sides of the monk's cell, so as to hide his operations on them with the bolt turned into a spike, also succeeded perfectly. In a few days he had made a hole in the wooden wall of the cell, and was able to get out of it and on to the roof of that in which CASANOVA was confined; on which he began his operations, taking extreme care, of course, to leave a thin skin of wood untouched till the moment of evasion should have arrived.

This was eventually fixed for the 31st of October at mid-day. The morning visit of the jailer and his assistants would be then over, and (unless in consequence of some unusual occurrence) there would be no fear of any further visit till the next morning. At mid-day precisely he heard the monk on the ceiling above him, and in a very few minutes more the thin crust of wood, which alone remained, was broken through, and the monk descended into CASANOVA's cell.

The next difficulty to be overcome arose from the fear and misgivings of his accomplice, who, despite the success of their enterprise up to that point, began to feel sure that they never should succeed in getting absolutely free out of the palace. His lamentations, predictions of failure, and reproaches when he found that the enterprise was a more arduous one than he had anticipated, had to be listened to, not without infinite disgust, by the bolder spirit, on whom was now cast all the difficulty of the undertaking. And these difficulties, already overcome, were as nothing to those now before them.

The first step, however, after they had got on to the top of the cell, through the hole which the monk had made, presented no great difficulty. This was to rip open a sufficient portion of the leaden roofing of the palace to allow them to pass out on to the roof; and by the help of the sharpened bolt this was readily accomplished. To reach the ridge of the roof was a matter of much greater difficulty. It had been necessary to wait till midnight before getting on to the roof, because it was a bright moonlight night; all Venice would be walking on the Square of St. Mark; the fugitives would have been seen on the roof; and it was, therefore, absolutely essential to wait till the moon had gone down. But in the meantime a thick fog arose, which, if it had the advantage of increasing the darkness, brought with it the very serious disadvantage of making the leads so slippery that it was with the most extreme difficulty that they were able to crawl on hands and knees up the steep ascent. Of course a slip would have been immediately fatal. By dint of exceeding exertion, CASANOVA mainly dragging up the monk as well as himself, they succeeded in seating themselves astride the ridge.

The next step was to find some means of fixing the end of the rope by which they were to let themselves down into the piazza from the roof. This rope had been prepared by the assiduous labor of the hours between the last morning visit of the jailer and the time of escape; and was composed of all their bedding torn into shreds, twisted and carefully knotted. They had enough of it to reach from the roof to the ground; but a long and scrupulous examination of the entire roof served only to show unmistakably that there was no possibility of fixing the rope to any object that could be trusted to hold it.

Then truly the prospect began to look very black indeed! To give up all hope of escape and return to their cells was by no means the worst before them. It would have been absolutely impossible to conceal the traces of their outbreak, and condemnation to the "Pozzi"* for life would have been the sure consequence. Rather than that, CASANOVA was thoroughly resolved to precipitate himself into the canal that runs between the Ducal Palace and the prison on the other side of the "Bridge of Sighs."

At last in the course of his examination of every part of the roof, he observed a small garret window in that slope of the roof which looked toward the canal. To descend the slope of the roof, though not less dangerous, was far less difficult than to climb up it. CASANOVA let himself slide down, trusting to his power of directing himself forward, and being pulled up by the little roof of the window. He succeeded in this. Then lying along the ridge of this little roof on his stomach, with his legs extended up the slope of the main roof above it, he projected his head far enough over the edge of the roof of the window to see that it was a small window of little panes set in lead, and protected by an iron grating. Of course the window mattered little. But the iron grating!

With infinite labor, at the most frightful risk of being precipitated into the canal below, and with hands lacerated and bleeding, CASANOVA, after a quarter of an hour's work, succeeded in wrenching the grating from the wall with his trusty sharpened bolt. Then he returned to the spot on the main ridge of the roof where he had left his companion, who received him with a torrent of imprecations for having been so long absent. Nevertheless, he continued to labor for his escape as well as for his own. Having succeeded in getting the monk on to the roof of the now open little window, it was not very difficult for one of the two to be let down through the window by means of the cord by the other. But how was the second to follow? The monk absolutely refused to help CASANOVA to descend. The latter, therefore, tied the cord round the body of the former, and succeeded in letting him down till he reached a floor. They found that the distance from the window to the floor was at least fifty feet. And now CASANOVA was alone on the roof, utterly at a loss to find the means of rejoining his companion. At last, after much search, he discovered on a remote part of the roof a ladder left there by workmen. With considerable labor and difficulty he succeeded in dragging it to the little ridge roof over the small garret window. But then came the question how, unaided by any other hand, he was to get one end of the long ladder in at the window. Below the window, it is to be understood, there was nothing save a few yards of very steeply sloping leads, a narrow stone cornice gutter, and then—the sheer fall of some two hundred feet into the canal below! The extreme difficulty and peril of the operation to be performed may be readily conceived!

Perched on the roof of the garret window, however, he did contrive, by the aid of his cord of bed-clothes, to get one end of the ladder into the aperture of the window, and to pull it onward till the end struck against the roof of the window in the inside. In this position it is easy to understand, that no amount of force could make it enter further, save by raising the other end, which projected far beyond the extreme edge of the roof of the palace. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to attempt this. Casanova let himself slip down on his stomach till the toes of his feet rested against the outside of the marble gutter which forms the cornice of the roof—the toes only, for the gutter was too shallow to admit of more. In this position he strove to raise the ladder, having, as will be understood, a strong leverage against him, inasmuch as the part projecting beyond the fulcrum formed by his hand was much longer than that between his hand and the other end inside the window.

While using his utmost effort to accomplish this, he raised himself on his knees in order to exert more strength; his toes slipped, and he was launched over the edge of the roof, till, by one of those instinctive and despairing efforts of which a man is capable only in similar desperate circumstances, he found himself arrested in his downward course by the clinging of his elbows to the cavity of the gutter. "A horrible moment," he says, writing many years afterward when an old man, "at which I still shudder, and which it is, perhaps, impossible to imagine in all its horror. The natural instinct of preservation caused me, almost without knowing what I was doing, to exert my utmost strength to cling on, and—I am almost tempted to say miraculously—I succeeded."

Lacerated, bleeding, trembling, streaming with perspiration at every pore, he did succeed in regaining his position on the roof. The effort, which had so nearly cost him his life, had pushed the ladder three or four feet further into the window; and the remainder of the task of rejoining the monk on the floor of the room into which the window opened was comparatively easy.

As also was the remainder of his escape from the palace. There were a few doors to be broken open, but the trusty weapon which had already stood him in such good stead, soon disposed of them. And in that vast building at that hour of the night, and especially just at that time of the year, when it was the habit of Venetian officers of state to take a few days' holiday at their estates on the mainland, there was little danger of any noise being heard.

After the breaking, more or less difficult, of a few doors, the fugitives found themselves at the head of the great staircase, so well known to travelers, which leads from the great corridor, running round the interior of the court of the palace on the first floor. Thence the way was perfectly open to them to the head of the yet better known "giant" stairs, and at the foot of them to the main door of the palace. This was shut and locked, because it was not yet the hour at which it was opened in the morning. It stands always open all day, but CASANOVA judged that it was wisest not to wait for that hour of the morning. Having first repaired as well as he could the mischief done both to his flesh and his clothes by the various incidents of his escape—which it was not so easy to do, for both clothes and limbs were torn to bits and covered with blood, but he had still the bundle containing his wardrobe with him—he showed himself at one of the grated windows looking from the court on to the piazza.

Then some early passer-by saw him, and went to tell the porter that there was a man locked up in the court. CASANOVA says that, dressed as he was, he looked just like a man who had left a ball and passed the rest of the night in debauchery and disorder. The monk was dressed like a peasant. Placing himself close to the door, with the monk behind him, and grasping his sharpened bolt in his hand, thoroughly determined to strike the porter down with it if he should make any resistance to his exit, he awaited the opening of the door; and the instant it was opened glided through it on to the open piazza. The porter seemed too much struck with amazement to do aught but stand agape and stare, so there was no need for violence; and CASANOVA and his companion, passing quickly to the "riva" of the "piazzetta," had no difficulty in finding a couple of gondoliers to take them to Mestre.

But the escaped prisoner knew too well the ways of the power against which he was trying the resources of his courage and wit, to imagine for an instant that he was really free till he had placed himself on the further side of the frontier of the territory of the republic; and the nearest point at which this could be accomplished was the boundary separating the dominions of Venice from those of the Bishop of Trent.

This, after a variety of adventures and hair-breadth escapes, which cannot here be related at length, he succeeded in accomplishing.

Before leaving Mestre he found himself face to face with a "sbirro," or officer in the employment of the Inquisition, who knew him personally and knew that he ought then to have been in the "piombi" of the Ducal Palace. Fortunately the spot was solitary, and he escaped by menacing the life of the officer. This danger, as well as many others, was brought upon him by the selfishness, cowardice, and imbecility of the monk his companion, whom nevertheless he would not desert (much to his honor, if his own account is to be credited) till he saw him safe and provided for in Germany. One night he passed in the house of a chief officer of the Police of the Inquisition, who was absent from home scouring the country in search of him, and to whose wife he represented that he was a friend of her husband.

At Munich he found friends who took him with them to Paris, where, as ever, he once more fell on his legs, and began a new course of very extraordinary adventures, of which by no means the least curious was that which made him, about eighteen years subsequently, a "confidant"—*i. e.* spy and informer—of the Tribunal, whose means of action he stigmatizes as infamous, when they were exerted against himself.*—The Cornhill Magazine.*

*The "Pozzi"—literally "wells"—are a range of prisons, yet more terrible than the "Piombi," constructed among the foundations of the Ducal Palace, without light, and accessible only by a dark stair leading from the first floor of the Palace, and by a little postern on the level of the canal, underneath the "Bridge of Sighs," by which the bodies of executed criminals, and of those who died there, were removed. Thus, the gorgeous public life of Venice, the assemblies of its Senators and statesmen, the stately ceremonial of its receptions, were all transacted with despair and wailing over their heads, and despair and wailing under their feet!

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE IV.—His late Majesty GEORGE IV. is the hero of the following anecdote: PEEL went to Brighton to inform the King of the death of the Premier, Lord LIVERPOOL, and had some difficulty in checking the grief of the Father of his people, whose anxiety for the welfare of the State was intense and tearful. He succeeded, however, in dispelling his fears for a time, and left him tranquil.

In the course of the night, however, a servant went to the door of the Home Secretary, to beg that he would go down to the King at once, without waiting to dress himself, as his Majesty was again taken seriously ill. PEEL promptly obeyed the summons, in his dressing-gown and slippers, and found the King unquestionably worse than he had ever seen him before, and harping upon the difficulties with which he was threatened, out of which, he declared, there was no possibility of escape. He proposed that PEEL should write, without a moment's delay, to the Duke of WELLINGTON, and summon him to the Pavilion. PEEL assured the King that there was no necessity for such extraordinary hurry, and prevailed upon him to wait till the next day, when he would be more calm, and better able to determine on the most desirable course to be adopt under the emergency. The King consented to this adjournment, and made protestations of unflinching confidence in the Duke of WELLINGTON and PEEL, confessing that, with two such Ministers by his side, it would be culpable in him to despair. He embraced PEEL warmly and wept upon his shoulder; when suddenly, in the midst of his excitement and his protestations of attachment and confidence, he broke off, exclaiming, "PEEL, who made your dressing-gown?" PEEL confessed his ignorance, and the King his astonishment at it. "Open that wardrobe," he said, "and I will show you what a dressing-gown ought to be." PEEL obeyed, and drew forth an ample *robe de chambre*, composed of rich material and elaborately ornamented, which the King desired him at once to put on. He then requested him to turn himself round before a cheval looking-glass, which was in the room, and judge for himself how much better it became him than the dressing-gown he had been wearing—a ready-made article, but with which he had for some time been thoroughly contented. My informant does not feel sure whether the King presented the dressing-gown to his visitor or not, but he told me that he knew he made him wear it for some time, while he sat by the King's side listening to a string of anecdotes connected with tailoring, which the sight of the dressing-gown had conjured up. Gradually the King, warming with the congenial theme, talked himself into good spirits, said he was sure PEEL must be tired, and recommended him, nothing loth, to go back to his chamber. The King took an affectionate leave of him, but allowed him to return the following morning, without expressing any desire for another interview. The very next news that reached him from the Pavilion was, that CANNING, who was ill at Brighton at the time, had been conveyed to the Pavilion in a sedan-chair, and had had the interview with GEORGE IV. which led to his appointment as Prime Minister in Lord LIVERPOOL's place, and to the secession of the Duke of WELLINGTON, Mr. PEEL, and their friends, from the Government.*—Memoir of C. M. Young, Tragedian, by his Son.*

MODERN POLITENESS.—When our friend Brown, a courteous old beau, dines out, he considers it one of the first rules of good-breeding to appear pleased with whatever is set before him, and to avoid disturbing the toupee of the host, or causing the fall of the smallest flake of enamel from the cheek of the hostess, by any audible criticism upon their menu or their company. But then he is pronounced by the superior judgment of the fast circles to be an awful snob. He is far too "slow" to understand the comfort of abusing the ortolans as they disappear into his mouth, and the Lafite as it runs down his throat. This antiquated creature cannot enjoy the delight of exhibiting a cool contempt for his entertainer and all his concerns, nor appreciate the luxury, on quitting a house after dinner, of carrying with him a comfortable feeling of repletion, and the stimulating consciousness of having shown the inmates that they are rather a nuisance than otherwise.

What a privation it must have been to our benighted forefathers to be compelled, by the usages of their time, to restrain these generous impulses—these natural thanks for hospitality! In our enlightened days, whoever is admitted into what a few people look upon as the *fine fleur* of society is free from any such restrictions. In those happy hunting-grounds he may give free expression to his sentiments; but he must be careful that not the slightest polish conceals the roughness and crudity of his proceedings, for even here there are laws, and they are enforced by heavy penalties. He must not make the fatal mistake of bringing with him any courtesy or respect for the feelings of others, or, above all, any sense if he should have such things about him. He might as well bring the cattle-plague or the small-pox. His civility will be interpreted as humbug; his feelings will create suspicion; and his conversation, if even moderately rational, and not carried on in the slang of the set, will be thought such a bore, that he will be cut the next day, or declared to be as great a snob as old Brown.

When we lament over the gradual spread of these habits, it is a comfort to hear from some people that the qualities of the heart are as flourishing as ever. It may be so, but it is not impossible that they may be endangered by the total abolition of politeness.

which is an outwork of kindness and friendship, and which, when it shows itself in a "desire to make oneself less," we have the highest authority for preferring to the opposite sentiment, which takes its rise in self-exaltation. It is also admitted that habits affect the character. A long course of incivility and disregard of others will go far to produce the qualities of which they are the outward sign, and we may find that in repudiating politeness we have parted with many Christian virtues to which it is nearly allied.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

BACHELOR'S WIVES AND OLD MAID'S CHILDREN.—The old bachelor looks critically on men's wives. He takes an investigating interest in them. But he does so in a critical and an analytical sort of way, which the husbands did not practice in the first instance, and which they would hardly like to have fully explained to them now. But the bachelor is nothing if not critical. He detects the tinge of red or gray, the inequalities of curve or line, and sees clearly through all the mysteries and artifices of the toilet. He has got an exhaustive sneer: "The poor fellow has married for money," or, "the poor fellow has married for love." "By Jove, Sir! look at that woman's waspish waist! Where can she have crammed her viscera?"—or such like personal observation. Whatever jewel a man may think he has found, the connoisseur bachelor will hold that he can find a flaw in it. Sometimes he will do this quite cynically. Other men will do it just as often, though not cynically. The object of such criticisms is very often some mere self-glorification. If he—the bachelor—had married, no one would have been able to criticise Cæsar's wife. He would not have missed fortune, as one friend has done; or beauty, as a second; or family, as a third. His wife would have far transcended the commonplace wives of average men. She would be everything that a woman ought to be. In short, the bachelor's wife is always perfection in the abstract.

Naturally enough, the thoughts of the old bachelor mainly run upon his loves; but that of the old maid, upon young children. That mighty instinct of maternity is ever more busy in her heart. Cats and parrots are only an excuse for babies. Had it pleased God to bless her with them, how she would have cared for the little loves! No children would be better, or better cared for than hers. When she goes into other houses, she does not, indeed, think unkindly of children, for indeed she loves them all. But she cannot help drawing some disparaging comments between the children that she meets, and those non-existent, possible children that would have been paragons and phenomena. Other children would have been untidy; but hers would have been the pink of neatness. Other children are not perfectly well-behaved, have little tempers, betray more of the human than of the angelic nature; but hers would be nothing of this kind. They would be good, like Miss EDGEWORTH's children; talk science like the children in JOYCE's *Scientific Dialogues*, recollect all their dates, be distinguished from early days for the utmost propriety, never cry out loud, never tumble off chairs or down-stairs, never show rents, stains of jam, books or eyes spoilt, or tell fibs, or steal the sugar out of the sugar-basin. What little cherubs such children must be! They must surely feel their wings growing, and be ready for a flight from this lower earth.—*London Society.*

REMINISCENCE OF COLERIDGE AND WORDSWORTH.—Our meal concluded, I once more tried to ascertain the names of the new comers. But my hostess evaded the question, and withdrew to her boudoir, and I was compelled to adjourn to the saloon, that I might dispatch my letters before I was interrupted. I had scarcely entered the room, and was trying to improve a bad sketch I had made the day before, when an old gentleman entered, with a large quarto volume beneath his arm, whom I at once concluded to be one of the anonymous gentry about whose personality there had been so much mystery. As he entered, I rose, and bowed. Whether he was conscious of my well-intentioned civility I cannot say, but at all events he did not return my salutation. He appeared preoccupied with his own cogitations. I began to conjecture what manner of man he was. His general appearance would have led me to suppose him a dissenting minister. His hair was long, white, and neglected; his complexion was florid, his features were square, his eyes watery and hazy, his brow broad and massive, his build uncouth, his deportment grave and abstracted. He wore a white starchless neckcloth tied in a limp bow, and was dressed in a shabby suit of dusky black. His breeches were unbuttoned at the knee, his sturdy limbs were encased in stockings of lavender colored worsted, his feet were thrust into well-worn slippers, much trodden down at heel. In this ungainly attire he paced up and down, and down and up, and round and round a saloon, sixty feet square, with head bent forward, and shoulders stooping, absently musing, and muttering to himself, and occasionally clutching to his side his ponderous tome, as if he feared it might be taken from him. I confess my young spirit chafed under the wearing quarter-deck monotony of his promenade, and stung by the cool manner in which he ignored my presence, I was about to leave him in undisputed possession of the field, when I was diverted from my purpose by the entrance of another gentleman, whose kindly smile and courteous recognition of my bow encouraged me to keep my ground, and promised me some compensation for the slight put upon me by his precursor. He was dressed in a brown holland blouse; he held in his left hand an alpenstock, (on the top of which he had placed the broad-brimmed "wide-awake" he had just taken off,) and in his right a sprig of apple blossom overgrown with lichen. His cheeks were glowing with the effects of recent exercise. So noiseless had been his entry, that the peripatetic philosopher, whose back was turned to him at first, was unaware of his presence. But no sooner did he discover it than he shuffled up to him, grasped him by both hands, and backed him bodily into a neighboring arm-chair. Having secured him safely there, he "made assurance doubly sure," by hanging over him, so as to bar his escape, while he delivered his testimony on the fallacy of certain of Bishop BERKELEY's propositions, in detecting which, he said he had opened up a rich vein of original reflection. Not content with cursory criticism, he plunged profoundly into a metaphysical lecture, which, but for the opportune intrusion of our fair hostess and her young lady friend, might have lasted until dinner time. It was then, for the first time, I learned who the party consisted of; and I was introduced to SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, and his daughter DORA ...... I must say I never saw any manifestation of small jealousy between COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH, which, considering the vanity possessed by each, I thought uncommonly to the credit of both. I am sure they entertained a thorough respect for each other's intellectual endowments. COLERIDGE appeared to me a living refutation of BACON's axiom, "that a full man is never a ready man, nor the ready man the full one," for he was both a full man and a ready man. WORDSWORTH was a single-minded man, with less imagination than COLERIDGE, but with a more harmonious judgment and better balanced principles. COLERIDGE, conscious of his transcendent powers, rioted in a license of tongue which no man could tame. WORDSWORTH, though he could discourse most eloquent music, was never unwilling to sit still in COLERIDGE's presence, yet could be as happy in prattling with a child as in communing with a sage. If WORDSWORTH condescended to converse with me, he spoke to me as if I were his equal in mind, and made me proud and pleased in consequence. If COLERIDGE held me by the button for lack of fitter audience, he had a talent for making me feel his wisdom and my own stupidity, so that I was miserable and humiliated by the sense of it.—*Memoir of C. M. Young, Tragedian, by his Son.*

EARTHQUAKES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Twice a year, upon an average, has Britannia experienced a twitching somewhere. The great majority of these shocks were, however, confined to Scotland, and of this majority the largest proportion was felt only about Comrie, in Perthshire, which is so quaky a spot that it was deemed advisable, many years ago, to erect instruments for registering the frequent dislocations to which the soil thereabouts is subject. South of the Tweed, the earth's crust is in great repose; in England proper, earthquakes are few and far between. The last one extensively felt was that of Oct. 6, 1863, which occasioned great commotion in men's minds, but did little hurt otherwise. There was one, later, on the morning of Aug. 21, 1864, felt at Lewes, in Sussex; it coincided in point of time with high tide on the Sussex coast, and it was smart enough to crack a few walls; but its area of damaging power was very limited. On the 9th of November, 1852, the greater part of the mountainous district of North Wales was shaken to an extent that considerably alarmed the people thereabouts, though no serious injury to property resulted.

The disturbances of the 17th of March last were of somewhat extensive character. It would appear from the reports numerously communicated to the newspapers, that the area of commotion must have embraced all that part of England between the Cheviot Hills and the line joining the mouths of the Mersey and Humber. And the shocks were somewhat more severe than those occurring within recent times, of which we have given the dates, for we had reports of considerable damage having been done to substantial buildings. The actual displacement of any particular object, or of the earth at any particular place, we may never know, for we believe that there is nowhere in England an apparatus for registering this datum.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

LONDON CLUBS.—Clubs are essentially English. Though every continental city in Europe has imitated their institution, yet the English club still remains *sui generis.* The clubs and cercles in Paris, in Vienna, in St. Petersburg, and, above all, those wretched transplantations called English and American clubs which flourish in every city in Europe, are as different from their Pall-Mall namesakes as the worship of Bacchus is from total abstinence. On the Continent the café takes the real place of the club; it is there that men eat, drink, smoke, and read the papers; while those who belong to clubs have generally some claim to wealth or distinction, and use them as a fashionable lounge where bets are made in the day-time, and high play is the amusement of the evening. The last light in which a Frenchman, Austrian, or Russian views his club is that of a home. And here lies the great difference between club life abroad and club life in England. To an Englishman, if he is a bachelor, his club is his home. It is there that he sees his friends, writes his letters, dines, and spends the greater part of the day. British respectability, in its most severe moments, can wish for no more decorous haunt for husbands and sons to enter and take up their abode. As long as men are within the walls of their club they have to conduct themselves as gentlemen. Should a member behave himself in an objectionable manner, and to the annoyance of his fellows, most assuredly he will be reprimanded by the secretary, or, if his offense be very reprehensible, be requested by the committee to take his name off the books.

Since THACKERAY in his *Miscellanies* took young Brown by the hand and showed him over his splendid club, the new clubs that have been started are legion. The host of names down on the books of the Carlton, the Travelers', the Athenæum, the Oxford and Cambridge, the University, the "Rag," the social exclusiveness of Boodle's, Brooks', Arthur's, White's, &c., and the long time that men had to wait before they could enter any of the old London clubs, caused it to be a matter of absolute necessity that new clubs should come into existence, unless Young England was to be for the best part of his life absolutely clubless. Men were tired of hearing that the Athenæum or the Travelers', in say 1860, were electing the candidates put down in their books in 1845; hence committees of influential men were formed, and, in addition to the older clubs, we have now the Junior Carlton, (the most successful of all the new clubs,) the Naval and Military, the New University, the Thatched House, the Marlborough, (for a very exclusive coterie,) the Gridiron, the Junior Athenæum, the Albemarle, the Whitehall, and various small military clubs.

London clubs may be divided into four great classes—the social clubs, the political clubs, clubs requiring special qualifications, and the professional clubs. The social clubs are the Travelers', Boodle's, Arthur's, the Marlborough, the Windham, the Union, the Raleigh, Junior Athenæum, Gridiron, Thatched House, &c. The first four are among the most exclusive in town. The political clubs for Tories and Conservatives are White's, the Carlton, Junior Carlton, and the Conservative; for Whigs and Radicals, Brooks' and the Reform. The professional clubs are the United Service, Junior United Service, Army and Navy, and Naval and Military for officers in the army and navy and militia; the St. James' for diplomatists and civil servants; the Athenæum for Bishops, Judges, and distinguished artists and men of letters; the Garrick for actors, journalists, artists and men of letters (in these two last there is a good sprinkling of men about town;) and the Whitehall for engineers. The clubs requiring specific qualifications are the Guards' for officers in the Household Brigade only; the Oxford and Cambridge, the University and the New University, as their names imply, for 'Varsity men; and the East India and Oriental Clubs for Indian officers, civil servants and merchants. For card-playing, the Portland and the Arlington. For billiards and the best night club in London, Pratt's.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SCOTTISH HUMOR.—The Scotch are essentially stern and hard in their manner; yet under all this lies a vein of deep and kindly feeling, which gives a placid force of pleasantry even to a rebuke, and, while it forces a laugh, cannot offend. Take, for instance, the story, as told by our old friend Dean RAMSAY, of a clergyman who thought his people were making rather an unconscionable objection to his using a MS. in delivering his sermon. They urged, "What gars ye tak' up your bit papers to the pu'pit?" He replied that it was best, for, really he could not remember his sermons, and must have his paper. "Weel, weel, minister, then dinna expect that we can remember them."

We will cite just one more specimen from the same source, by way of additional example:

At an examination by a minister of the flock, previous to the administration of the Communion, a man was asked, "What kind of man was Adam?" "Ou, just like ither foulk!" The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for more explanation. "Weel," said the respondent, "he was just like Joe Simson, the horse couper." "How so?" asked the minister. "Weel, naebody got onything by him, and mony lost!"

Of wit, combined with pathos—deep, sensitive feeling; which, perhaps, is the best definition of humor, after all—the richest store is found in Scottish poetry, more especially in the quaint old ballads for which the North is so eminently famous. Before going any further, it would be heresy to pass by ROBERT BURNS, a man whom, whatever his faults, every true lover of genius adores. Of that special humor of which we have been speaking, there are no better specimens to be found than in "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "Tam o' Shanter," or that masterly satire on the *unco guid* of the Presbytery, "Holy Willie's Prayer." Epigrams are the truest vehicles of condensed humor, and for that reason are the most difficult feats of versifying to attempt; but BURNS was remarkable, even in this respect. Take the following, written on a pane of glass in an inn at Moffat:

"Ask why God made the gem so small,
And why so huge the granite?
Because God meant mankind should set
The higher value on it."

Or this, to a lady who was looking up the text during a sermon:

"Fair maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue;
'Twas guilty sinners that he meant—
Not *angels*, such as you."
—*Once a Week.*

FAMOUS PUPILS OF A FAMOUS MASTER.—Among the many professional pupils who had the advantage of Sir GEORGE SMART's tuition, the following may be named as having obtained something more than a transient or ordinary celebrity—viz., Miss Paton, (afterward Mrs. Wood,) Miss Louisa Pyne, the Misses Cawse, Messrs. T. Welsh, Henry Phillips and Lockey; and more especially for sacred music and the traditions of HANDEL and the English masters, Mme. Sontag, Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mme. Rudersdorff and Signor Belletti.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LOSS OF LIFE BY EARTHQUAKES.—Not long ago 60,000 people, it was estimated, were buried by the earthquake which destroyed Mendoza; 40,000 perished at Quito in 1797; 60,000 at Lisbon in 1755; 74,000 at Messina in 1692; 300,000 by two earthquakes at Antioch in the sixth and seventh centuries; 120,000 in Syria in the first century, and 50,000 in the same country upon another occasion; a catastrophe in Mexico carried off 10,000 persons; and one in Calabria, 40,000.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A mysterious individual, at Hartford, Conn., representing himself as a "Russian nobleman, speaking seven different languages," advertises for a position as coachman. No doubt the luck which coachmen have had in Connecticut of late in running off with the heiresses of the family in which they have been employed has induced this accomplished aristocrat to take the chances in the same seductive lottery. There is great danger that there will be a rush for coachmen's positions, and the business will be overdone. The prizes, as in other professions, are comparatively few, and it should be used moderately by fortune-hunters.

Some of the Magistrates of the East seem to be gifted with a *modicum* of the wisdom which gave Solomon such a wide and lasting reputation. At Ghazepore, in India, recently, one of these sapient Judges was confronted by two men who claimed the same woman for wife. The woman, it seems, had no voice in the matter, and from the conflicting testimony of the men it was impossible to get at the real facts in the case. The Magistrate proposed, by way of a fair settlement, that the men should take the disputed wife by turns, a fortnight each, turn and turn about. One agreed to this way very readily, but the other demurred, and protested warmly against this judgment, whereupon the Magistrate immediately handed the woman over to the latter as his "lawful wedded wife." Every one will discover a sort of natural equity in the decision, but probably in this country the man who objected to the decision would have been committed for contempt of Court.

A philanthropic citizen of Memphis, who is becoming alarmed at the mania for committing suicide which seems to prevail in that city nowadays, proposes, as one means of checking the evil, to have stomach pumps put up at the street corners ready for use at any moment. Then those hapless maidens or foolish men who swallow poison on their way home from apothecary shops can be attended to without delay, and by way of precaution suspicious characters may be pumped out beforehand. If it works well in Memphis other cities will be welcome to profit by the experiment. It is a question, however, whether lives that would thus be saved are worth the trouble.

Miss JEX BLAKE, an outspoken advocate of the rights of women in Scotland, has been taught that she cannot make free with the reputations of men with impunity. Speaking of the unbecoming demonstration against the female medical students at the University of Edinburgh, some time ago, she said that the behavior of Mr. EDWARD CRAIG, one of the ringleaders, was so disgraceful that "it was only charitable to suppose he was drunk." Mr. CRAIG was indignant at this attack upon his character, and appealed to a jury of his countrymen. The jury, considering all the facts, came to the conclusion that Mr. CRAIG's character had suffered damage from the remarks of Miss JEX BLAKE to the amount of one farthing, which may be taken as a slight either on the value of his character or the weight of his remarks. It depends on how you look at it. At all events, Miss BLAKE, who is a spirited woman, would no doubt do the same thing again at the same price.

Though dogs are on the whole noble animals and have high notions of respectability, they are subject to misfortune as well as their betters, and it is a pleasing spectacle when mankind make provision for those who are unable to take care of themselves. It is very seldom that their vices bring them to grief, and hence as a rule those that are found in want or trouble are proper objects for the care of the charitable authorities. The arrangements adopted in London the present season for the care of the vagrant dogs are among the best that have come to our knowledge. Any stray canine found prowling the streets without any apparent means of support and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, is taken in charge by the Police, and an accurate description of him circulated throughout the force. He is then sent to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, an eleemosynary institution worthy of general commendation. If claimed by the owner within a moderate time, any inmate of the Home is given up on proper conditions. If the animal wears a collar when found, with his master's address thereon, information of his whereabouts is immediately sent. The dogs on the whole fare better than any other vagrant class of the population, as, indeed, they generally deserve to do.

They have a way of paying old debts in some parts of the South which may not be altogether new to them, but which seems rather peculiar to people brought up with commonplace notions. A case occurred lately in Augusta, Ga., in which a man was guilty of having trusted another, and in addition to this offense had the effrontery to demand that his debt be paid. He bothered his debtor several times with this impertinent demand, but at last the caller could stand it no longer. On the next appearance of his troublesome visitor he welcomed him with a shot-gun and declared if he showed himself again he would settle all claims with a charge of lead. The creditor was not anxious to come to a settlement by any such process, and so took his leave. We presume the claim is regarded as paid now. It is a simple operation, and has little effect on one's resources to dispose of creditors in this way.

We always thought that being a hangman was an ill-omened occupation, and now we have confirmation of the notion from a quarter which no one will dare dispute. JOHN SUTHERLAND, who was a hangman at Glasgow at the beginning of the century has been interviewed, and some interesting statements on the subject were made by him. He's dead, of course, but the thing was managed easily enough through a "medium." He says that as soon as he left the sphere of his usefulness he found himself in the society of those whom he had officially strangled, and found them very unpleasant company. They were a villainous set before he ever had anything to do with them, but their subsequent experience had not improved their manners. They had never forgotten the little service which he did the State, and for a dozen years made his spiritual existence exceedingly uncomfortable. Coming across a missionary, who had been devoured by Fiji Islanders, he sought consolation and comfort from him, and finally escaped into better company, and has since got on more agreeably. Any one who values his future comfort will beware of playing the part of a hangman.

A man in St. Louis who has tried a Chinese servant, finds but one objection in him, and that is his religion. It is a very peculiar form of devotion which the poor fellow has. He found an old brass andiron in the garret, and thinking it was an idol, immediately set it up as "the god of his idolatry." He sacrificed several rats before this graven image, a proceeding which had one advantage at least, as it would be likely, in time, to exterminate that class of vermin from the premises; but some of the other portions of his religious services interfered too much with his devotion to other duties. He was wont to spend some four hours a day at his orisons, using a prayer-book in seventy-four volumes and a supplement. The fellow, in his own peculiar fashion, was too pious for practical life. The gentleman thinks that in order to make good domestics in this material age, the Chinese will have to get rid of some of their Celestial peculiarities.

"And I feel so awfully jolly
When the band begins to play,
When the band begins to play.
I am very fond of music,
I could listen to it all the day,
Especially when my Charlie leads the band, pom, pom."

Such was the stirring chorus of a song which Miss ANNIE ADAMS fondly thought she had the "sole and exclusive right to sing," when she appeared before an audience in Leeds, England, a short time ago; but no sooner had she come to these lines than the galleries joined in with enthusiasm. This led to the startling revelation that another wandering minstrel, a Mrs. WEST, had been singing the same song. This, of course, had to be stopped. The "sole and exclusive right to sing" so brilliant a production must not be infringed with impunity. It was literary piracy, nothing more nor less, and Mrs. WEST was prosecuted with the utmost vigor. A jury awarded £12 damages to Miss ADAMS, and taught the rest of the singers that "When the Band Begins to Play" was a song that must henceforth be held sacred in their eyes. There is nothing like a jury of one's peers to determine the value of anything, from a poetical and artistic production like this down to a spavined horse or a dilapidated wheel-barrow.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* asks, in a burst of generosity, "Who will come and work our iron mines, coal mines and lead mines? Who will hunt up our gold and silver mines? They are here," it continues, "and energy and perseverance will find them. Come Yankees, Irish, Southrons, English, Scotsmen, and all enlightened nations, come and receive a hearty welcome." This is a very hearty invitation, but the people of Texas, if they want capitalists and laborers to come to aid in developing their resources, will have to show in the first place that they have got all these mines of wealth to work, and secondly, that those who go among them will not have to take their lives in their hands, and run the risk of losing any property they may succeed in accumulating. It is very well to curse people for years, and allow them to be killed and robbed, and then invite them to come and be friends. It is as easy for them to invite immigrants, as it was for GLENDOWER to "call spirits from the vasty deep," but "will they come?"

It is somewhat remarkable that when any extraordinary series of events have occurred, it is presently discovered that some such catastrophe had been foretold a long while ago. The *provisions d'Orval* are said to have existed in a monastery in Luxemburg 300 years ago, and to have clearly prefigured two of the most remarkable passages in French history. In the first part of these vaticinations NAPOLEON I. and his exploits are predicted. He was to come from beyond the sea and take the name of Emperor, and "make many and mighty kings sorely afraid, for the eagle will carry off many scepters and crowns." The second part declares that strangers shall come into the land and carry on a war of extermination. Blood will flow in the great towns, and Paris will be so utterly destroyed that when, twenty years afterwards, fathers shall walk with their children, and the children shall ask, "What is this desolate spot?" The answer shall be, "My children, here stood a great city which God destroyed for its crimes." This is said to refer with the poetical exaggeration in which prophets are apt to indulge, to the recent sufferings and calamities of Paris. There is also a dreadful prophecy hanging over London. Some unknown seer has said:

"Unborn wanderers in the future wood
Where London stands, shall ask where London stood."

This will, of course, be long after the New-Zealander shall have indulged in his lonely musings on the ruins of St. Paul's from his perch on a broken arch of Waterloo Bridge.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Wood's Statues—Mr. Richardson's Paintings—Central Park Statues.

The fine statue by MARSHALL WOOD, of London, "The Song of the Shirt," noticed two weeks ago in the TIMES, has been sold for $4,000 in gold to a gentleman of this City. "Proserpine," also by Mr. WOOD, still remains on exhibition at the Schaus Gallery, which gallery is shortly to be enriched, we hear, by one of MERLE's latest and finest paintings.

The semi-annual election of the Board of Managers of the "Palette Association" will take place on the 1st of July. Circulars and lists of candidates have already been prepared by the Secretary of the Association.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held 8th inst., it was

Resolved, That the artist members of the "Palette" be requested to compete for a design for the medal for the exhibition of works of art in December next. Designs to have an allegorical representation for the face of the medal, and for the reverse a wreath or other suitable form to embrace the presentation inscription.

No limit to size of drawing; but artists will design having in view the possibilities of the medal's face of two and one quarter inches in diameter.

Designs to be submitted not later than 15th of July.

A cash prize of $50 to be paid for the design selected, as an inducement to those who cannot well spare the time for voluntary work.

A number of our artists have already closed their studios, and are off to the country in search of "fresh woods and pastures new." The SMILLIES go to the Yosemite Valley; Mr. SAMUEL COLEMAN, to California; Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN, to Palestine; the HARTS, probably to Lake George and the Adirondacks, and Mr. T. L. SMITH, to his farm, in the interior of this State. Mr. BIERSTADT will also take a Western tour.

We are pleased to hear that the paintings of Mr. W. T. RICHARDSON, of Philadelphia, are fully appreciated in England. Recently, a small picture of the Jersey coast, by this artist, and by no means one of his best examples, was sold in London for £100 sterling. As a painter of the ocean in its quieter moods, we believe Mr. RICHARDSON stands today without an equal among living artists.

The following letter has been handed to us:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been surprised not to have seen some reference in the newspapers to the statues which have been introduced into Central Park, since the appointment of the new Park Commissioners. There are about three hundred of them, distributed in groups of from four to twelve or more. The individuals of each group stand almost in contact with each other, and one holds in his hand either a scythe or a rake, or spade, upon which he is generally leaning. They represent, also, in their costume, the ordinary appearance of workmen. In many places the statues are seated high up in trees, and holding a hatchet or saw. I have thus stated the general facts in the hope that you can give us some information as to the meaning of these statues. My own solution of the problem is that they are designed to commemorate the services which Tammany has derived from the laboring class of the community. But what is your opinion? D.

We do not feel quite sure whether this letter should have been submitted to the consideration of the Fine Art Department or not, but after a visit to the Park yesterday, and a careful investigation of the "three hundred statues" our correspondent speaks of, we are prepared to say positively, that the writer of the letter is mistaken, and that "the three hundred" are men, we will not say laborers, in the employ of the Central Park Commissioners, at a cost to our tax-payers of some $1,500 per day. Any person who doubts whether these figures are alive or not may convince himself by watching for an hour or two, when he will probably see one or two of them make feeble movements of the limbs. If our correspondent would wait in the Park until 5 P. M. any day, he would see his statues suddenly spring to life, seize their coats and dinner-cans, and hurry off home with most amazing celerity.

TWO DOG STORIES.

Some Remarkable Instances of Sagacity.

We give below two dog stories, the first being related on the authority of the Portland (Me.) *Press*, and the second on that of the *Christian Union:*

"A short time ago a female Newfoundland dog was in the habit of coming to the house of a lady of this city, who would throw it pieces of cold meat, which the dog would eat, and, having satisfied its hunger, go away again. So confirmed did this habit become, that at a certain hour daily the lady would expect the dog, and the animal would put in an appearance. A few days ago, before feeding her, the lady said to her, 'Why don't you bring me one of your puppies?' repeating the question several times as she stood at the window, the dog looking at her in the face with an expression of intelligence, as if it understood every word the lady said. The next day, to the lady's astonishment, as the usual hour, the dog returned, and, lo and behold! was accompanied by a little puppy. The lady fed both dogs, and then took up the puppy into the window, when the old dog scampered off and did not return for three days. At the end of that time the dog again appeared, when, after feeding it, the lady said, 'Next time bring all your puppies—I want to see them;' and yesterday morning, sure enough, the dog returned, accompanied by three Newfoundland pups. Several of the neighbors saw the whole transaction, and declared that they considered this one of the most wonderful proofs of the sagacity of the dog they have ever known. Where the dog came from and to whom it belongs is not known, but we have the name of the lady and also of those who were eye-witnesses to the occurrence as narrated by us."

"A narrow log lay as a bridge over a ravine. From the opposite ends of the log, at the same moment, there started to cross it a big Newfoundland and a little Italian greyhound. Of course they met in the middle; of course there was not room for them to pass, neither could they go back. The height was a dangerous one for the greyhound, and to the water at the bottom he was extremely averse. The Newfoundland could have taken the leap in safety, but evidently did not want to. There was a fix! The little dog sat down on his haunches, stuck his nose straight up in the air, and howled. The Newfoundland stood intent, his face solemn with inward workings. Presently he gave a nudge with his nose to the howling greyhound—as if to say, 'Be still, youngster, and listen.' Then there was silence and seeming confabulation for a second or two. Immediately the big dog spread his legs wide apart like a Colossus, bestriding the log on its extreme outer edges, and balancing himself carefully. The little dog sprang through the opening like a flash. When they reached the opposite shores the greyhound broke into frantic gambols of delight, and the Newfoundland, after his more sedate fashion, expressed great complacency in his achievement—as he surely had a right to do!"

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Liberal Christian*, in an article on unsectarian education, has the following:

"It should be very encouraging to the friends of liberal education to notice the growing indifference to the mere sectarian biases of our colleges. Parents are beginning to see that the best schools and colleges are those which furnish the broadest and most thorough instruction in all branches of learning; that it is much more important for purposes of education that our College Presidents and Professors should be well-informed, intelligent, Christian gentlemen, than mere zealous advocates and defenders of some particular form of religious doctrine; that their children are much more likely to grow up noble Christian men and women where the spirit of Christianity is silently because unquestionably recognized in the whole method and scope of education, than where, divorced from so-called secular education, religion is observed and emphasized as a specialty, and hedged about by the peculiar dogmas of a sect. Fifty years ago, Harvard was a small local college. It was then so largely regarded as a denominational college that most Trinitarians withheld their sons; and so it had the aspect, without the intention of its governors, of what it was charged with being. The following statistics show that, as regards locality, it has become a great national institution, and that denominationalism is at an end, from whatever cause and to whatever extent it was previously otherwise.

Students from the New-England States	402
Outside of New-England	154—556

It thus appears that about twenty-six per cent. are from beyond New-England.

A careful canvass has been made of the three upper classes, and less fully of the Freshman class, but believed to be substantially correct, which presents the following result as to religious denominations:

Unitarian Congregationalists	[illegible]
Episcopalians	150
Trinitarian Congregationalists and Presbyterians	111
Baptists	25
Methodists	15
Universalists	12
New Jerusalem	10
Roman Catholics	7
Other denominations and unascertained	22
Total	503

The proportion of communicants is not known accurately, but an estimate made by one of the professors puts the whole number at about 150, of which from seventy to eighty are Episcopalians, and the majority of the remainder are of the denominations known as Orthodox or Evangelical."

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The *Golden Age* has more to say on the subject of the proper way of observing the Sabbath. It says:

"The Sabbath is not a Christian but a Jewish institution, which Jesus said was made for man. It is only rightly kept when used for the happiness, the welfare, the education, the elevation of men; and if these objects can be promoted by concerts and lectures, by opening libraries and museums and galleries of art, as well as by means of churches and Sunday-schools, we ought to bury our prejudices and hasten to adopt the new programme. The more avenues to purity and piety that can be opened the better; and he who opposes the opening of any new way by which men can be led out of the perdition of the passions and the slough of the senses toward righteousness lest his particular route shall be deserted, shows more selfishness than Christianity. We are so in earnest to save men from the slums and pitfalls of our great cities that we rejoice in the possibility of catching them by their taste for art, their love of innocent recreation, their enjoyment of music, their passion for knowledge—anything whereby they can be drawn to a higher moral plane and a cleaner style of life. We would lasso them with the most splendid entertainments that can be thrown around their tempted minds, and lead them captive to purity and virtue. It is a thousand times cheaper and better to provide them with free music on Sunday than to let thieves furnish them with free lunches and free rum. As the matter rests now, the ultra-religionists stand directly between the great public and the kingdom of heaven, blocking the way by their prejudices and superstitions; and they are responsible for every soul Satan ensnares through their superstitious Sabbatarianism."

THE INDEPENDENT.

An article in the *Independent*, on "Evil Times," by GAIL HAMILTON, contains the following remarks on DICKENS:

"I have no tenderness for Mr. DICKENS. I do not believe in his deep soul of truth and goodness, or in his noble and pure sympathy with what is highest and best. 'I desire, in the most public and unreserved manner,' to declare that a regiment of Little Nells and Tiny Tims cannot redeem the man who publicly dishonors the mother of his many children. Mr. DICKENS, holding the pen of a ready writer, told his story glibly to the world. Mrs. DICKENS, suffering the deepest wound a woman can know, has remained steadfastly silent. The wife's silence is full of dignity; the husband's speech bristles with disgrace. He feels no shame in saying that he lived with a woman as his wife, exacting from her all the duties and enforcing all the sufferings of a wife, until he had consumed all the vigor of her youth; and that he has then turned her away, and announces to the world that she was unfit for him! He feels no shame in saying virtually, that while this woman was living in his house as his wife, another woman was also in his house, holding in regard both to himself and his children a position which belonged to the legal wife and mother. England is beating her obstinate head against marriage with a deceased wife's sister; but here is a living wife's sister superseding the living wife. It was Mr. DICKENS himself who made this public property. By his last will and testament he even stretched his dead hand out of the grave to injure his discarded wife; and neither in this world nor the world after the next, shall a man escape the cordial hatred of at least one heart for such coarse and shameless selfishness."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

The *Christian Union*, in speaking of the recent suicide of a young girl who was detected in some trifling theft and chose to face death rather than the severity of the family with whom she lived, says:

"We cannot let pass the opportunity to indicate a class of persons of a much higher grade of intelligence than these, who, by their self-righteous severity, drive to suicide—to the death of hope, of joy, of ambition, of all that constitutes vitality—many who have been overtaken in youthful sins, as truly as though, like MARY MCMANUS, they had extinguished life with their own hands. This relentless spirit, which impiously assumes to be a reflection of the divine justice, manifests itself in the schoolroom, in the stern administration of the master who regards it as the most terrible event that could befall his dynasty that a fault should go unpunished. Such are the Prof. Wilsons, of whom we have had recent cognizance, who hang up cowhides in the schoolhouse, thrash boys in the barn, and graduate Fosters upon a grateful world. In the church, we have the same thing illustrated by those godly people who boast that no form of evil can ever become known to them without experiencing the consuming fire of their wrath. If inexperience or weakness be overtaken in wrong-doing, instead of heeding the Apostolic injunction, 'restore such a one, * * * considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted,' the infliction of all pangs, the wreck of all hopes, the waste of all abilities, is better in the eyes of one of these Rhadamanthuses than to 'cover up sin,' as he calls it, with cavernous intonation. Down comes the pitiless blow, and a young life goes out into darkness. But the body may not instantly die, and so the reaction of the public sympathy may not fall upon the head of the murderer. Rather, all the people are moved to exclaim, 'What an awfully holy man is Rev. Hew-Agag-to-pieces-before-the-Lord!' The topic needs no further enlargement."

THE EXAMINER & CHRONICLE.

The *Examiner & Chronicle*, in speaking of the comparative importance of sermonizing the exercises which are more properly speaking devotional, has the following remarks on prayer:

"An ecclesiastical organization which has no place for free social prayer, (though it may in practice be reluctantly tolerated,) must have its 'common prayer' duly ordered and directed by rubric and priest, if it is to have any church service of worship. But we, who retain the liberties of the apostolic churches, are not compelled to any such expedients. A good prayer-meeting does more to fulfill the worshipping function of a church than all the liturgies of all the half-reformed churches in Christendom. Where the devotional spirit of Christians is thus cultivated, they can attend upon preaching with no fear lest the honor they give to that ordinance should yield to man the glory due to God. It will be found that the spirituality of mind thus induced prepares for the public service. A mind so prepared is not assisted in worship by the confused murmur of 'responses.' In fact, while some of us are complaining of our 'proxy' worship, the more advanced Episcopalians are getting sick of their old fashion of responses, and have their worship led, not by the minister alone, but by the minister and an antiphonal choir. Musical concord makes common praise not only possible, but delightful. But common prayer, in its literal acceptation, is a confused murmur of voices without solemnity or devotional effect."

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist*, in speaking of the approaching camp-meeting at Round Lake, says:

"The utility of these meetings, the successes which have been realized by them, are so generally acknowledged by the leading ministers and laymen of the Church, that it is not necessary to argue the question as to their propriety or necessity. The object for which they are held—the promotion of Christian holiness—is not only the great reason for the existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the announced purpose of its organization, but it is the central idea of all revelation. The teachings on this subject at these camp-meetings are thoroughly Wesleyan, as well as thoroughly biblical. It will be acknowledged by all who have attended these meetings that, for order and decorum, the absence of fanatical demonstrations, and of all vagaries in the public ministrations; for the quiet, solemnity, and, at times, almost oppressive silence and awe in the prayer-meetings, and for the numbers of ministers and laymen who have been quickened and wholly sanctified to God, they have been unsurpassed, if equaled, in the history of our modern camp-meetings. At the same time that large numbers of the ministry and laity have received the baptism of fire, backsliders in large numbers have been reclaimed, and hundreds of sinners have been converted."

THE CHURCHMAN.

"In Essentials Unity, in Non-essentials Liberty," is the subject of an article in the *Churchman*. This it regards as a brilliant generality which expresses nothing definitely. The whole point at issue, it says, lies in the question, "what are essentials and what are non-essentials?" It continues:

"But the right of determining must reside somewhere. We hold this right to be partly in the Church, partly in the private conscience. Where absolute truth is involved it lies with the conscience. It lies with the Church when relative truth is involved. As to absolute truth, the possessor is at his own proper risk. If he will determine for himself, he must forego the privilege of resting on another's determination. If he says there is no resurrection of the body, he is cut off from those who say there is. Both cannot honestly unite in repeating the creed. As to relative truth, the Church must decide. It must determine what is the version of Holy Scripture to be used in its services. No man has a right to modify that at his pleasure, because his scholarship finds fault with its words. All scholars know that the received version is open to criticism. Most scholars are in earnest to procure a revision when it can be done safely. But for the plainest reasons every honest and honorable clergyman uses the lectionary and the King James Bible as it is put into his hands, because, as a churchman, he has waived his individual right to make changes. We hold that the same thing applies to the Prayer-book, the canons, and the established usage. There is no letter which forbids a man to come into the chancel of his church walking upon his hands with his heels in the air, but no sane man would say it was allowed because it was not prohibited. The real opponents of liberty are those who cry out for it so fiercely, and it is because of the men who are forever doing something not contemplated in the Prayer-book, and pleading that 'it was not forewarned,' that rules have to be precisely stated."

THE TABLET.

The *Tablet* attempts to connect Protestantism and Communism by such statements as the following:

"It is well known, not only that the principles of the Communists are those of the Reformation as evinced by the present war in Germany, and by JOHN of LEYDEN and the anti-Baptist movement, in the very lifetime of the Reformers, but that the Protestant propaganda in Catholic countries, supported largely by funds drawn from England and the United States, was closely leagued with the revolutionary movement that culminated in the insurrection in Paris of the Communists. The crimes and excesses, the horrible savagery, the ferocious cruelty and vandalism of the Communists have shocked the civilized world, covered the revolution with disgrace, and produced everywhere in men's minds a powerful reaction in favor of authority, and therefore in favor of the Church and the Papacy, its only solid basis and support. It was a sad day for the Reformation when the Protestant leaders made common cause with the anti-Catholic and Atheistic Revolution, and took MAZZINI, GARIBALDI and the chiefs of the secret societies into their confidence, and accepted them as coworkers in the same cause. The safety of Protestantism requires it, while encouraging revolution or what it calls liberalism and progress in the religious order, to be strictly conservative, and the uncompromising defender of authority, in the political order, as it has been in Prussia and some of the smaller German States, and in the North of Europe. The moment it turns Democratic, and casts off the authority of the King or Kaiser, as well as of the Pope, it enters on a declivity, and cannot arrest its downward career till it reaches the bottomless pit of Communism, no-governmentism and free-loveism."

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.

The Jewish papers are much exercised over the meager results of the late conference of rabbis at Cincinnati. The *Messenger* says:

"These conferences unsettle minds which were wont to venerate the teachers and their teachings of old. They take from them consolation in the study of the past, and give them nothing to compensate for the loss. If these rabbis were to convene and resolve with one accord to determine, by all the means within their power, to exhort, warn and reprove their various charges, on the crime committed by violating the Sabbath day, and show them by example and precept that they are sincere believers in the lessons they impart, then we would hail their efforts as an indubitable evidence that their object is to elevate Israel to the stand they should occupy. If they would convene for the purpose of strengthening Israel in their religion, by unfolding to them the lessons of antiquity, then we would consider their acts as laudatory, and entitled to co-operation. If we found that they made every effort to educate the masses in the science of life, warning them of the result of defying the word of God, then would we wish them 'God speed;' but we cannot congratulate Israel on the Rabbinical Synods that have been held of late years. They have been inimical to the cause of Israel, dividing them who should be united, injuring the young in Israel by sowing seeds of infidelity, whereas their object should be to fortify true Judaism."

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

The *Presbyterian Banner*, (Pittsburg, Penn.,) in speaking of the failure to execute certain laws in its own county, says:

"In this, then, are lessons full of important instruction. Defective as our laws are, their administration is much worse. The wide-spread demoralization in reference to the perquisites of office, is a most dangerous feature of the times. The necessity for arousing the people, that they may protect themselves from corrupt officials, has been made apparent. The success which has attended the efforts of the citizens in this matter, should encourage the people in other places to assert their right, and bring about the punishment of those who prostitute official position to the purposes of personal gain. In New-York the cry of perjury and corruption on the part of City officials is heard every day, but this will not destroy the evils complained of. The guilty must be reached and convicted, in order to bring about a better state of things. That these results are not impossible has been fully established by what has taken place among us."

OUR IRON-CLADS.

Arrival of Four Monitors at League Island—Incidents of the Voyage From Key West.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 16.

On Wednesday evening there arrived at League Island the monitors *Ajax, Saugus, Manhattan* and *Wyandotte.* This formidable fleet of iron ships of war, modeled on the best practically-tested means of modern naval warfare, left Key West for our great depot for iron-clads on the 5th inst. The Samson of ERICSSON's famous engines of sea warriors, the formidable *Dictator*, towed the *Manhattan* as far as the Delaware Breakwater, from where the iron Queen of the Seas proceeded to New-York. All the other floating castles of iron were convoyed by small gun-boats and tugs belonging to the navy.

Pleasant weather favored the hostile fleet, on peaceful errand intent, until the stormy Cape of Hatteras was reached. Then rude Boreas tried conclusions with the floating batteries of iron; for four continuous hours the storm raged with all the fierceness of a February Atlantic gale. The *Ajax* rode the foam-crested billows like a cork, proving herself, notwithstanding her heavy metal, the best sea craft in the fleet. The *Saugus* and *Wyandotte* behaved fairly. When the storm raged in its wildest fury, the vacuum engine of the latter craft gave way. This mishap rendered the condensation of steam impossible, and the unfortunate monitor was compelled to perform the rest of the voyage under high pressure, puffing as undignifiedly as a mere Delaware tug in search of a coal schooner for a tow. But the *Manhattan* fared even worse, and had the Storm King maintained his reign a few hours longer, our Government would today have been one monitor the poorer. The wooden deck-beams of this craft are rotten, and the swash of the wild waves over her decks, flush with the surface of the ocean, poured miniature Niagaras into her hold. She was kept from sinking by her steam-pumps.

All the monitors of the fleet just arrived at League Island are slow steamers, with the single exception of the *Ajax.* The entire fleet need a thorough overhauling to render them serviceable. The outside of the hulls of all of them are "foul" in the extreme.

It is proposed to bring to this point the light-draught monitors designed for service on the Western waters by Chief-Engineer STIMERS. These craft, known among naval men as "turtle backs," are now moored at Mound City, Ill. At present League Island can boast the largest collection of monitors to be found in the world, an armada more formidable than was dreamed of before the naval duel at Hampton Roads, in March, 1862.

KILLING NO MURDER.

A Chinaman Beaten to Death by Boys in San Francisco—Strange Verdict by the Coroner's Jury.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 1.

At the Coroner's inquest, held last evening, in the case of AH HEE, JOHN SCHUSCHELS testified as follows: I saw about a dozen boys and a Chinaman; noticed a boy, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, strike the Chinaman on the head with a plank an inch thick and about three or four feet long; the Chinaman had nothing on his head; saw the Chinaman fall down; ran after the boy to catch him, but did not succeed; do not know who the boy was; he ran into a grocery-store, and when I reached the shop the boy was gone; did not see whether the Chinaman was cut or not; saw blood coming from his mouth and nose.

GEORGE CLARK testified that he was going down Fourth-street at the time and saw a crowd of men and boys around the corner where the Chinaman was; saw the Chinaman and boy clinch together standing up; know the boy, his name is MATT. HARRINGTON; the Chinaman let go of the boy and he picked up a piece of board, and struck the Chinaman on the head with it; the Chinaman dropped to the ground; another Chinaman ran after the boy into a grocery-store; knew the boy HARRINGTON for about a week before this affair occurred; never had anything to do with him, more than to speak with him; never had any quarrel with him; some men, assisted by Chinamen, took the wounded Chinaman into a cigar-store; did not notice any marks of blood on him; did not hear any one tell the boy to strike the Chinaman; did not see the Chinaman after he was struck; did not see a boy named RYAN there.

JOHN MCCARTHY testified that he did not see the occurrence; was at dinner when a boy came rushing into his dining-room, passing the door open; asked him where he was running; he replied there was a whole lot of Chinamen after him; the boy was a stranger to me; would not know him if I saw him again; do not know a boy named RYAN; took the boy by the collar and told him to "get out of here;" he caught hold of the jamb of the door; a number of Chinamen and boys came rushing into my store; one Chinaman had a long pole in his hand; these people appeared much excited, and I rushed them out; the boy ran out of the back way of my store; the whole transaction in my house did not occupy more than two seconds.

JOHN BROCKMAN testified that he was standing in a grocery-store, corner of Fourth and Freelon streets, on the afternoon of May 31; heard some noise in the direction of Brannan-street; saw a crowd of boys fifteen or sixteen years of age, some of them younger, and a Chinaman; did not see the blow struck, but the Chinaman was at that instant staggering, and he fell down; then I saw the Chinaman hit with a piece of board, once, while down, somewhere about the middle of the body or the legs; do not know who struck him; could not identify the boy; was about sixty or sixty-five feet from him; the boy who struck him had his back to me at the time; then the boys all rushed away from the spot, and other Chinamen came out of their cigar-store with a pole and went after the boy, who ran toward MCCARTHY's store; did not see the boy go into the store, only saw the Chinaman and his wife; saw the Chinaman who was struck after he had been carried into the cigar-store; he was lying on his bed, moaning; he was not bloody, only bruised on the top of his head, a little above the forehead; do not know a boy named RYAN; the bruise was about an inch and a half in diameter, and it was about two inches above the forehead; it was swollen, and looked red; the Chinaman was struck with a red-wood board about four feet long, six inches wide and one inch thick.

DR. EDWIN BENTLY, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, reported that no external marks of violence were found on the body; on dissection, extravasations of blood were found under the scalp and in the substance of the temporal muscles, and other marks of internal damage were observable; large clots of blood were found at the base of the skull; the middle meningeal arteries were ruptured; the other organs of the body were healthy; I have no doubt this man came to his death by violence from repeated blows on the head by some heavy, yielding substance. The jury in twenty minutes returned the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jurors, impaneled to inquire into the death of AH HEE, do find that the deceased was a native of China, — years of age, and that he came to his death from hemorrhage of the brain, produced by causes unknown to us, in the City and County of San Francisco, on or about June 1, 1871.

There were a number of Chinamen present at the inquest with an interpreter, but they were not called upon to give their version of the affair.

A Haunted Hotel in Omaha.

From the Omaha Tribune, June 13.

Last Thursday night at about 12 o'clock the St. Charles Hotel, on Harney-street, was the scene of the wildest confusion and consternation, which was occasioned by the inmates of the house hearing three terrible shrieks, as if produced by some one in extreme agony and terror. Most of the guests were awakened by the sounds, and came rushing down to the office to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. The porter and several others who were in the office at the time were questioned in regard to it, and they said that the sound appeared to come from room No. 7, on the second floor, and this opinion being concurred in by several others who were awakened at the time, inquiry was made of the lady who occupied the room if she had been screaming or making any noise. She replied that she had not, but had been awakened by hearing a dreadful noise, and that it was very near her. An examination of the premises was immediately made, but nothing to indicate the cause of the disturbance was discovered.

On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, the same succession of shrieks was heard, and an investigation made, with no more satisfactory results than before.

At the same time on Saturday night a slight sound was heard, and immediately after a deep heavy voice was heard to exclaim "bring down the light," and then all was quiet again.

On Sunday night, at precisely 12 o'clock, a dull thud was heard as if something heavy was striking against a solid substance, and immediately after a sound as if glass was being broken in pieces, followed by three piercing shrieks, and the same dull thud and the sound as if breaking glass. Several of the boarders were aroused by the sounds, and under the direction of Policeman No. 5, who had heard the shrieks and was attracted by the noise, a search of the house and grounds was instituted, but nothing was discovered to give the slightest explanation of the mystery. Persons who were passing the hotel heard the cries.

The Pittston Calamity—Why No Action Has Been Taken.

To the letter of Gov. GEARY inquiring what, if any, steps had been taken to punish parties through whose violation of the Mine Ventilation law such terribly fatal results attended the West Pittston disaster, the District-Attorney of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, has made the following reply:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
WILKESBARRE, June 8, 1871.

Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster, Esq.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., inquiring, for the Governor, what steps if any, had been taken to prosecute any person or persons for acts of omission or commission in connection with the recent mining horror at West Pittston. In reply, permit me to say that so far as my knowledge extends, no measures have yet been taken looking to a prosecution. No person has called upon me in my official capacity relative to that, and as no Court competent to try a felony or misdemeanor will convene before September, no proceedings other than a primary hearing could at present be had. In fact, my only information in reference to the sad affair and the probable culpable neglect of persons in connection therewith, is entirely from newspaper reports, as I had no notice of the time or place of the Coroner's inquest. Hoping that this information will be satisfactory to his Excellency, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. L. MERRIMAN.

The Future of the Negro in America.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 10.

There seems to be no necessity of taking the lugubrious view of the future of the African race which is so often held. Providence has permitted the representatives of the race in North America to reach to a goodly degree of civilization, higher by far than any to which Central and Southern Africans have attained elsewhere any time within historical memory. So high, in fact, that if they were the sole occupants of an adequate area in the South they would be more competent for self-government than the people of many European or Asiatic countries. No colony ever planted has grown so fast, advanced so far or become so rich as the Africans who came to these Western shores within the past century and a half. Bad, mercenary, interested and wicked as were the motives of those who brought their progenitors to this land, the result, under Providence, has been the enhancement of their welfare. While we may pray never to see anything more of that kind of involuntary and unconscious beneficence, we may equally hope that the good which has grown out of the original evil may be permanent, and that the 4,000,000 of the colored race may prosper, improve and multiply in the full enjoyment of all the fruits of their labor. On this empty continent of ours there is room for us, room for them, and room for a great many millions beside. We welcome the report of the steady though slight increase of numbers among the colored people of our country, and earnestly hope that the statistics of the census of 1880 may show, not only an increase in numbers, but also a great increase in property, comfort and education.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 4 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The grand review of French troops at Longchamps has been postponed, as the rains have softened the ground. The new Government loan will soon be issued. JULES FAVRE has defended his non-acceptance of peace on the occasion of his visit to the German head-quarters, on the ground that BISMARCK had demanded the cession of Strasbourg.

A branch of the International Society has disclaimed connection with those who have accepted the responsibility for the conflagrations in Paris. They are engaged in a struggle against cowardice, a war against despotism and monopoly. They declare they are unconquered, and that their candidates must be advanced to office. The Republicans, MALON, TRIDON, LANGLOIS, TOLAIN, ROCHAT and DALBET, are suggested to the support of the members of the Society as being Socialists and Democrats. Gen. FAIDHERBE is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Department of the Somme. M. ODILON BARROT is a candidate from the Department of the Var, and M. CHARLES ABBATUCCI stands in the Department of Loiret. The Bonapartist candidates are making vast efforts and spending a great deal of money to effect their election to the Assembly. They have proclaimed the watch-word "free trade." The organization of the army is progressing with all possible speed.

The demonstration in Brussels in honor of the Pope's jubilee was a complete failure.... Mr. LORILLARD's yacht *Enchantress* is at Southampton. Eight of her crew have been arrested for mutiny, and one of them has been committed to prison on the charge of stabbing an officer.... The Turkish Government refuses to receive Mr. TRICOUPIS as Ambassador of Greece, for the reason that he was Foreign Minister during the Cretan insurrection. The Greek Government has forwarded an immediate recall to Mr. RANGABE, its Envoy to Washington.

The jubilee of Pope PIUS IX. was celebrated yesterday at Rome with great pomp, and thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the world were present.

GENERAL.

Mexican advices to the 11th inst. state that an extra session will be called. MANUEL PAYNO declines to be Minister to Washington. An American journal has been established at the capital. Great agitation exists in view of the approaching Presidential election, and outrages and assassinations are plentiful. The City Council at the capital has been expelled by insurgents. Political news is of no importance. Gen. CANTO has been sentenced to death for the murder of Gen. PATONI.

Hon. CLEMENT C. VALLANDIGHAM died in Cincinnati yesterday at 9:45 A. M., from the effects of the wound accidentally received from a pistol in his own hands. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to have made an argument in defense of MCGEHAN, on trial before Judge POPE, and the Court adjourned till Monday in consequence of his death. His wife had gone to Maryland, where her brother was dying, and on receipt of the melancholy news from Cincinnati became almost distracted. She will return to Dayton, Ohio, immediately, where the remains of her husband are to be taken.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was observed in Boston, Charlestown and other Eastern cities, and San Francisco. The New-York Ninth Regiment arrived in Boston at 7¾ A. M., and breakfasted at the St. James Hotel, and then marched for Charlestown.

By direction of the President a Board to retire disabled officers in pursuance of the act of Congress of Aug. 3, 1861, will convene at San Francisco July 5. The Board consists of Major-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD; Col. A. C. GILLEM, of the First Cavalry; Lieut-Col. M. D. L. SIMPSON, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Lieut.-Col. ROBERT MURRAY, Assistant Medical Purveyor, and Surgeon CHARLES MCCORMICK, the presiding officer, will appoint a Recorder for the Board.

The steamer *Star of the East*, Capt. COLLINS, which left Boston on Friday evening for Gardiner, Me., struck a rock in the Kennebec River, near the latter place, on Saturday morning, and partially filled. The engines were at once employed to pump her out, and she will be raised. The passengers were all saved.

The attendance at the Jerome Park races, yesterday, was very large, and the display of fine turn-outs beautiful. The track was in good condition, and the betting lively. The first race, for three-year olds, one and a quarter miles, premium $800, entrance money to second horse, eight horses entered, was won by *Salina* in 2:17 minutes; *Fanchon* second, *Lord Byron* third. The second race, a consolation premium, $500, one mile and three-quarters, four horses in, was won by *Pinafore*; *Sir Rufus* second, *Quantard* third, *Gerald* fourth. Time, 3:15¼. The third race was won by *Helmbold*, the fourth by *Oysterman*, the fifth by *January*, the sixth by *Echo*, and the seventh by *Climax*.

RUGBY & GREEN's saw-mill at Morristown, Ind., was burned on Friday. The loss is $3,000.

GREGORY YALE, long a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, died on Friday evening.

At the Narragansett Park, yesterday, the first race for $600, for horses not over four years old, was won by *Thomas Jefferson, Jr.*, of West Hartford, beating *Toothpick*, of Hartford, second, and *Kate Hayes*, of Providence, distanced. Time—2:30, 2:26¼, 2:30, and 2:32. The second race, for a $2,000 purse, for horses that never trotted better than 2:28, was won by *Henry* in three straight heats, beating *Hotspur* second, *Elmo* third, and *Rhode Island* fourth. Time—2:26, 2:24½, and 2:22½.

No instructions have yet been received from the Treasury Department relative to the collection of the tax due by the New-York Central Railroad.

A special term of the Circuit Court will be held at Springfield, Ohio, for the trial of SCOTT, recently arrested in Philadelphia for the murder of HERTELER.

GREGORY YALE, long a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, died on Friday evening.

The Nova Scotia giantess, Miss ANNIE SWAN, has been married to a Mr. BATES, in England.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States, at the close of business yesterday, were: Gold, $90,945; currency, $8,750,000; certificates, $16,281,000.

RUGBY & GREEN's saw-mill, at Morristown, Ind., was burned on Friday.

A special term of Court will be held at Springfield, Ohio, for the trial of SCOTT, recently arrested at Philadelphia for the murder of HERTELER.

Secretary ROBESON, on reconsideration, has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration on the 4th of July at Morristown, N. J.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $457,570, and for the fiscal year $129,447,117. The loan subscriptions yesterday were $40,300.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., rector of Grace Church, will deliver the annual oration before the Literary Society of the Elmira Female College, on Wednesday evening, June 28.

Advices from Central Arizona report fresh discoveries of gold and silver deposits to a great extent.

The Apaches recently made a raid within sight of the City of Prescott and ran off with nearly 200 head of cattle and killed several men.

Miss SUE ROBINSON, the actress, who was about to start for Chicago on a year's engagement, died, in Sacramento, yesterday morning.

The construction of the tower for the East River Bridge progresses rapidly. Nine courses of masonry have already been laid, rising to a height of twenty feet above the water, and all the appliances of modern mechanics are being brought to bear for its speedy completion. In the present condition of the work it is impossible to employ more than eighty men with advantage.

The President's Position.

It is evident to any one acquainted with the current of sentiment throughout this State that it is setting quietly but steadily toward Gen. GRANT's renomination. In the absence of any special occasion for the expression of public opinion—such as would arise, for instance, from the near approach of the National Conventions, or even from a warm contest over State nominations—there are, nevertheless, many indications of popular feeling. The most significant and defined of these are the expressions brought out by the absurd demonstration made by the *Herald* over GEN. SHERMAN; by the recent journey of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and the purely political reception tendered him on his return; and by the speeches of DAVIS, and the letters of TOOMBS and STEPHENS in the South, and the "new departure" of the Democrats in the North-west. These incidents have awakened public attention to national affairs, which previously were flowing with unnoticed smoothness, and have suggested to the people the question of the issues to arise in the next Presidential campaign, and the way in which they shall be met.

It is plain that these issues will embrace on the one hand the relations of the nation toward the results of the war, and on the other hand the regular administration of the Government, and especially of the national interests of the country. On both these classes of issues Gen. GRANT represents the sound, firm sense of the people, and the people are continually growing in their appreciation of that fact. He is not a *doctrinaire*; he has not embraced any sharply-defined theory of the legal effects of the war, and insisted on Congress yielding to it; he has wedded himself to no project that arouses the pride of consistency, the obstinacy of vanity. He has taken the action of the people's representatives as fairly embodying what the nation required, and devoted the utmost powers of the Executive to carry that action into complete effect. On the other hand, in the administration of government in its ordinary functions, he has shown great good sense, patience and candor. He has unquestionably made mistakes. But he has shown an unexpected and unprecedented capacity for retracing and correcting them. The errors into which he has fallen have been the occasion for developing some of the most striking qualities of his mind. The people have been shown that his mis-steps are made in sincerity, and that when he has withdrawn them there is an end of the matter. The people feel that President GRANT is the more, not the less, likely to go right in the future for having gone a little astray in the past.

But the feeling of satisfaction and approval based on the positive and solid elements of President GRANT's Administration outweigh every other sentiment in the public mind. Wherever one comes in contact with the honest expression of the average sense on these points, the result is uniform. It is felt that what GRANT has done is of infinitely more significance than what he has not done, or than what anybody else may promise to do. The mass of the people, reasoning by the most obvious facts, ground their confidence in the President on the reduction of the public burdens, the taxes lessened while the debt is being paid, the revenue economically collected, the steady progress toward the removal of all governmental interference with the course of business, and, in addition, the complete wiping out of existence of our differences with England—the only serious threat to permanent peace and prosperity. These cannot be mystified nor distorted. They are mile-stones by which the advance of the country since the war is easily reckoned.

We do not deny the embarrassments and evils arising from a second term; nor are the people at large insensible to them. It is too evident a fact for any one to ignore that, even if a President himself be perfectly disinterested and loyal to his immediate duty, our wretched civil service system makes him the centre of a thousand hopes and ambitions, all of them strong, and some of them corrupt, urging the recipients of his patronage to involve him in their own schemes. But these evils arise from the possibility of a second term, and are not to be avoided by casting aside a good President. In fact, they can only be baffled and remedied by the re-election of a President whose fitness is sufficiently proven. It is always in the power of such a President, at the beginning of a second term, to continue the public service with more steadiness, and at the same time more progress toward reform, than could possibly be done by a new man, exposed to the intrigues and deceptions of all the old and a horde of new parties in interest. The people believe now that Gen. GRANT is an abler, wiser, safer man, and that their grounds of confidence in him are stronger than when he was first elected, and it will require something not now to be foreseen, to shake that conviction, and to transfer that confidence to any other man, Republican or Democrat.

Communism in New-York.

One of our most thoughtful clergymen, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, in a recent sermon, as well as various anonymous correspondents, have somewhat questioned the accuracy of the views, lately put forth in these columns, on "Communism in New-York," and the dangers thereby threatened. We are ready to admit the very great contrast between Paris and New-York Communists, and the character of "the dangerous classes" in France and the United States. As Dr. THOMPSON justly remarked, the grand distinction is that here every class has, or hopes to have a permanent interest in property, while there large masses have abandoned utterly all hope of doing more than meet their daily wants. It is true, also, as a Communist correspondent states, that the intellectual Communists in New-York are very orderly, respectable and virtuous persons, and think of anything but such horrible outbreaks as have just occurred in Paris.

The "dangerous classes" of Europe, as well as of this country, are always primarily led by very philanthropic and amiable men. Among the Paris *ouvriers* during the past twenty years, there have been most estimable Communists, who, in their various socialistic trades' associations, have shown a public spirit, self-sacrifice and heroism that are an honor to human nature. Believing devoutly that the present system of society is radically wrong, they have sought to reform it by founding fraternities of laborers, who have held property, earnings and skill in common, and have divided to each his share of the gains, while the sick, unfortunate and orphans have been supported. These men have thrown down the glove to the capitalists in the only legitimate way; and have proved, in limited spheres, the high capacity of the laborer to deny himself for the public good, and to risk everything for an idea. The history of some of these co-operative and socialistic unions in Paris is one of the most creditable chapters in the annals of labor.

But these very men, amiable and humane as they were, were filled with the fallacies that all property must be equal, that the State must control the wages of labor, that the present distribution of wealth is a robbery, and capitalists tyrants, and that Government must regulate all individual interests, even to the nurture of children, the status of marriage, and the division of profits. They gradually taught that embruted, ignorant, half-criminal class which abounds in every large city, as well as that far larger and more dangerous class, the overworked, half-starved, needy and despairing day-laborers, that capital was robbery; that the rich, aided by the Church, were combining to plunder the poor of their rightful dues; that society owed them something more than the pittance which just kept them from starvation. It needed only time to fill these darkened, ignorant minds with the passionate sense of their wrongs, and a deep desire, at the first opportunity, to right them. LOUIS NAPOLEON, who perfectly understood these masses, understood how first to terrify them with the fusillades and then to conciliate them with the public works. At length the siege brought them their desired opportunity. They had arms, organization, and support by the State. The peace found them in full power, holding the capital of France. For the first time in centuries, they could strike for "the rights of the laborer." We all know with what terrible result.

Now, we have in New-York precisely similar elements. We have communistic leaders and "philosophers" and reformers. We have a seething, ignorant, passionate, half-criminal class, who possess no property and can get none. We have an army of ignorant, emotional, prejudiced and uncontrolled day-laborers, who toil year after year and seldom accumulate property or see any fruit of their labors. In the darkened minds of all these "sons of toil" there move vague desires for something better, passionate feelings of discontent that one class has all the blessings of life, and they the curses. The more intelligent have heard of "socialism;" of equal wages to all; of division of property and luxuries. Others belong to trades' unions, and have sworn bitter war against capital. All hate and envy the rich.

Let some such opportunity occur as was presented in Paris, or as was afforded by the absence of our middle-class militia during the civil war; let this mighty throng hear that there was a chance to grasp the luxuries of wealth, or to divide the property of the rich, or to escape labor and suffering for a time, and live on the superfluities of others, and we should see a sudden storm of communistic revolution even in New-York such as would astonish all who do not know these classes. In 1863, our readers will remember the phrases, not only of the rioters, but of the laboring class, which passed in whispers from mouth to mouth among our comfortable houses, showing a far deeper and wider discontent fermenting among the working and serving people than dissatisfaction with a draft or hatred of the negro. It needed only one or two accidents then to have lighted such a conflagration in New-York and kindled such a revolution as this generation would not easily have recovered from.

This mine is beneath every large city—not so easily exploded in America as in Europe—but existing with all its terrible elements even here. The crust is but a thin one between our gay and hurried life of pleasure and business and a volcano of the most explosive social forces beneath us. It becomes all men who can influence the masses to remember this. Words which can explode these terrible passions must be carefully weighed. Theories which are harmless in the study make wild work when opened among such ignorant minds.

The effort of every friend of good order in this City should be to avoid such possible and threatening dangers by encouraging every means for instructing and elevating the poorer classes—having the American faith that Education is the best preventive of Revolution.

How to Rusticate.

June, always the loveliest month in our somewhat capricious climate, was never more charming than now. The long, bright, breezy days are followed by cool and comfortable nights that seem expressly made for indulgence in Sancho Panza's favorite luxury. During this pleasant season there can scarcely be found a more agreeable residence than the City of New-York. Not all the inefficiency of the health inspectors can altogether offset the unequaled sanitary advantages of its situation, and in its numerous parks and superb Bay it combines most of the attractions of the sea-side and the fields. But we know that this delightful weather cannot last always. Presently July will be upon us with its torrid heats, its pitiless days and breathless nights, and all town-dwellers who have the leisure and the means will be casting about them for a refuge from its discomforts.

Perhaps even at that unpropitious time more true comfort may be had by staying quietly at home than by going abroad after its delusive shadow. With all the conveniences and appliances of modern dwellings, and with the exercise of a little care and forethought, we may contrive to keep tolerably cool in the City, even during the dog days. A little attention to so simple a matter as the use of blinds and casements may result in tempering the atmosphere of a house in a surprising degree. A writer in one of our London exchanges has pointed out a fallacy in this respect which is very general among house-keepers. They keep their windows open at all hours during hot weather, regardless of the fact that the temperature outside is often higher than it is within, and that they are thus in reality heating instead of cooling their interiors. If, on the contrary, windows are left open during the night and early morning, so as to fill the house with cool air, and are then kept closed during the heat of the day, there might be attained a much more agreeable and uniform interior temperature. Of course this presupposes a more perfect system of ventilation than exists in most houses. But, making allowances for all defects, this simple plan might be very advantageously tried. In a recent number of the TIMES we gave a number of useful hints toward keeping cool, which our readers would do well to test.

But apart from and greatly superior to the question of coolness and temporary comfort, is the matter of health. In this point of view it cannot be doubted that it is better to go to the country, if possible, for even a brief period than to stay in town. Rest and change of air and scene are beneficial alike to mind and body, and none who can afford it should neglect to use these simple restoratives of nature. The great difficulty is where to turn for them. A fashionable watering place, with its tiresome frivolities and exhausting dissipations, which only exaggerate, if possible, all that is most hurtful in city life, certainly cannot supply the needful tonics. Much better would it be to seek an asylum in some old-fashioned farm-house where French millinery and French cooking are alike unknown, and the novel charms of the hay-field and the barn-yard might replace the monotonous pleasures of the German. But that old-fashioned farm-house is unhappily a dim tradition of the past, and its hay-field and its barn-yard are but gracious memories of Arcadia. Its upstart successor is only a transplanted city boarding-house, where a greater novelty of inconveniences and impositions, coupled with a reduced table, are offered at a somewhat enhanced price.

For a single man, the selection is easy. Given a shelter-tent and a knapsack, the whole vast Continent is his, for purposes of rustication. He may camp on one of the beautiful islands in Lake George, or tempt the terrors of the Adirondacks. He may pitch his tent by one of the unpronounceable lakes or rivers of Maine, or, if his ambition and his time be greater, he may shoot buffalo on the Plains. Everywhere, if he knows how to do it, he will have ample store of pleasure and personal profit. But with families, it is different. For these, so far at least, as New-York is concerned, the only safe general advice to give is to avoid the sea-side and the great watering-places. What is most beneficial and desirable in going to the country is change of air, a fact which many New-Yorkers forget in spending their vacations on the seashore. So, between Newport and Long Branch, or Saratoga and Niagara, the latter are, so far as we are concerned, much to be preferred. But throughout the interior of New-York and Massachusetts there are many charming villages and what may be called minor watering-places, which are better than either. All along the line of the New-York Central Road, from Albany to Rochester, there are numerous mineral springs, whose medicinal virtues are greatly extolled. Near most of them, as at Sharon, Richfield, Avon and Clifton, there are hotels where, in addition to the advantage of a most picturesque and lovely country, one may find at least as good fare as at more pretentious places, without the same irksome exactions. Along the Hudson, too, and in the Connecticut Valley, there are many pleasant places, where most that is desirable in rustication may be obtained at not too great an expense, and, in many cases, not too far from the City to inconvenience business men, who must spend their days in town. A little additional thought and trouble would serve to make our annual summerings much pleasanter as well as more healthful than they often prove.

Taxation in Brooklyn.

The estimates for the amount of money to be raised by tax the coming year in Kings County have been made up and submitted to the Board of Estimates, which met on Monday afternoon. The result, as shown in the requisitions of the various departments, is not so encouraging as many, relying on the ostensible character of last Winter's legislation, had anticipated that it would be. The special feature of that legislation was a bill which was very generally represented as having the effect of compelling the reduction of taxation to a point below three per cent. And strictly construed that will be the effect of the limitation upon the general tax. It decidedly will not be the effect upon the amount of tax in all forms paid by the property-owners of Kings County. The estimates of the amount required for city and county purposes call for $6,391,446 21. Of this amount one million dollars is the sum allotted to State requirements, which are not yet determined, and which may undergo some change. Two and a half millions of the total is for county, and the remainder for city purposes.

The bill referred to with reference to the money to be raised by tax in Brooklyn, contains the following: "The amount to be raised in said city, for both city and county purposes, shall not exceed two cents and three mills per dollar upon an amount equal to the aggregate of the assessed value of the property in said city, for the year 1870. And no greater sum shall be raised in said city by tax for such purposes; *provided*, nothing herein contained shall prevent the raising by tax any further moneys which shall be required for the purpose of paying any portion of the bonded debt of said city or county hereafter to become due, or the interest on any bonds which shall hereafter be issued under authority of law."

The assessed value of the property of the City of Brooklyn for 1870 was as follows:

Real	$183,783,785
Personal	17,543,770
Total	$201,327,555

Two and three-tenths per cent. upon this amount is $4,630,534 33. The law allows this sum to be raised by tax in Brooklyn, with the addition of the principal of the city and county debt, falling due this year, and the State tax. The total amount allowed, therefore, is as follows:

Two and three-tenths per cent	$4,630,534 33
County bonds falling due	105,000 00
City bonds falling due	152,000 00
State tax (estimated)	1,000,000 00
Total	$5,887,534 33

The amount asked for by the city and county officers is something over half a million more than this extreme limit, ($503,911 89.) It is the unquestionable duty of the Commissioners of Estimate to lop off at some point this illegal surplus. The amount allowed by law is equal to two and ninety-two one-hundredths per cent. (2.92 per cent.) on the taxable property of the city. It is in the power of the Commissioners not only to rein the extravagance of the departments within this limit, but to bring taxes where they ought to be, considering all the interests of Brooklyn—to two and one-half per cent. This is more than we expect of them.

If, however, any reader supposes that the Legislature has come to the rescue of the City of Brooklyn and limited the amount of its annual expenses to less than three per cent. of its taxable property, he is mistaken. Two measures were adopted last Winter which prevent this desirable consummation. One was a device by which the deficiency in each year's collection of taxes, which heretofore has been added to the taxes of the succeeding year, thus leaving no arrears of collection to embarrass the calculation of the city expenses, is to be paid off in genuine Democratic fashion by new promises to pay. A new office has been created, that of Register of Arrears. The duty of this Register is, in connection with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to estimate each year the probable amount of arrears in the payment of taxes, for which are issued certificates running three years and bearing interest at seven per cent. These certificates are to be paid by money received for the redemption of property sold for unpaid taxes, which the Register is empowered to buy in the name of the city, as far as that will go. The remainder are to be met by the issue of new certificates, and so on *ad infinitum*. The first effect of this contrivance is to remove from the budget of this year $376,942, arrearages standing over from last year.

The second measure by which the actual amount paid by the citizens of Brooklyn is made to exceed the apparent percentage of taxation is an increase in the water-rates. These have heretofore been the same, we believe, as those of the Croton Department. This year they have been advanced at a single leap between forty and fifty per cent. The total amount taken from the pockets of the citizens by this means will be between $125,000 and $150,000. These two measures, it will be perceived, cloak an actual increase in the tax levied and the indebtedness incurred by the City of Brooklyn beyond the limit apparently fixed by law of over four hundred thousand dollars. In addition to which it is to be remarked that the limitation of two and three-tenths per cent. does not include the principal of any bonds falling due hereafter, of which $1,400,000 have just been authorized for a water-storage reservoir, nor the interest on these later bonds, or on any bonds issued or to be issued since the passage of the act. When it is remembered that nine-tenths of the taxes of Brooklyn are paid by the real estate of the city; that this is telling directly on the value of houses and the rates of rent; and that the taxation in that city is not on this account equally distributed or easily borne, it will be seen that reform there goes as yet but lamely. Some reduction from last year is effected, but not enough by half. Our advice to those engaged in the work is that of *Hamlet* to the players, "Reform it altogether."

MINOR TOPICS.

A very large number of gentlemen went on board the *Manhattan* yesterday to bid Mr. THURLOW WEED good-by, and another numerous party met him in the Bay, on board a steamer. Many cordial wishes were expressed for his welfare; and the proofs of the affection with which Mr. WEED is regarded could not but be a source of pleasure to him. He was also gratified on Friday night by a serenade from some unknown friends, who departed without summoning him to the window, thus adding to the kindness which had prompted their visit. For this mark of respect he desired to thank his friends if he could have found the opportunity. It is much to be hoped that both Mr. WEED and his daughter will greatly benefit from the journey on which they have departed.

Mr. BERGH's new crusade against the overcrowded street-cars of our City railroads is likely to demand all the energies of his officers for some time to come. It is satisfactory to find that, unlike a similar attempt made by the Washington Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, this one has been, so far, fully sustained by the passengers who have been compelled to alight. Undeniable as are the sufferings of the jaded and overworked horses set to draw a car-load of from 120 to 140 people, it is highly probable that the inside passengers, condemned to inhale an atmosphere so thoroughly poisoned, are subjected to an ordeal still more fatal in its ultimate results. Ordinary consideration for man and beast alike demand that the railroad corporations should be prevented from propagating disease and death for the sake of an extra dividend.

To talk of laying in the Winter stock of coal just before the sweltering heat of July, does certainly appear, at first sight, a little absurd. The *Miner's Journal* makes out, however, a pretty good argument in favor of a partial adoption, at least, of this rather extraordinary precaution. According to this authority, coal will not be lower this year than it is now selling for, and the chances are three to one that it will be higher, if purchasers hold back any longer. The wealthy are accordingly entreated to commence laying in their stocks before leaving for the watering-places, and so prevent a panic which will entail much suffering on the poor who have to purchase from hand to mouth during the Winter season. The *Journal* supports this advice by sundry statements, whose main purport is that, at the present rate of supply—viz., about half a million of tons weekly—the total shipments of 1871 will be but very slightly exceeded by the close of this year; but that, should this normal state of things be disturbed by a suspension caused by forcing down rates below $2 25, the minimum fixed by the Umpire, or by the coal not being taken as it arrives, a return of last Winter's prices is inevitable.

The columns of the Richmond *Enquirer* are frequently suggestive of SIDNEY SMITH's remark about Dr. WHEWELL, "Science is his forte; omniscience is his foible." Waxing hypercritical, as its manner is, over a late piece of buncombe from Mr. ROBERT TOOMBS, the *Enquirer* "begs leave to remark" that it does not know on what authority Mr. TOOMBS calls the thunder "live." It will be perceived that the man who, in default of certain terrible contingencies, refuses to accept the situation, has the slight superiority over his critic of possessing an average school-boy knowledge of the poetry of Lord BYRON.

There is, it appears, a branch of the International Society which does not approve of wanton destruction of property by a defeated mob. With that characteristically French fondness for sounding generalization, whose perilous tendency we have above adverted to, these cosmopolitan patriots declare that they are engaged in a struggle against cowardice—a war against despotism and monopoly. It never appears to occur to these reformers, who want to govern the world on the principles of the Trades' Unions, that the only intelligible defense of their movement consists in its being an attempt to enable labor to treat on equal terms with capital. The "monopoly" on the one side is to be met by a still more compact monopoly on the other, and such "despotism" as exists in the middle class and aristocratic governments of Europe is to be succeeded by a rule which, the Parisian experiments makes us fear, will be, to say the least, not less despotic.

The Democratic *Daily Press* of Lexington, Ky., reminds the New-York politicians of its party that the old proverb, "as goes New-York, so goes the Union," has of late years been proved false. It repudiates altogether the trick so much favored by the *World* of attempting to gain Republican votes "by stealing the least-off garments of their party." According to the *Press*, "the leaders in New-York care little about Federal affairs so they retain ascendancy in State politics." It would, perhaps, have been rather near the mark to suggest that the Tammany Democracy value affairs, whether local, State, or national, precisely as *Falstaff* valued his military command—as a highly-convenient aid to systematic robbery. The only "new departure" viewed with any interest by the Sachems is one to "fresh jobs and swindles new."

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

How to Get Away and Where to Go—Trips Up the River, Through the Sound and Down the Bay.

Should to-day prove pleasant and warm the pleasure-seeking population of this City and vicinity will doubtless embrace every opportunity to escape into the country or anywhere for a little fresh air. For their information a few suggestions are made as to the best way to reach the desired localities. Those who have a fancy to visit Staten Island can find accommodations at the Battery on board the boats of the Staten Island Ferry, and in an hour's sail will be landed on that charming spot, from whence they will be loth to depart.

The steamers *Sylvan Glen*, *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Stream*, from Peck-slip, will be ready to carry passengers to the sylvan scenes in the vicinity of High Bridge, and for this purpose run hourly and furnish the excursionists with a most delightful sail. This is the only line of boats connecting with those for High Bridge.

The steam-boat *Antelope* leaves Harrison-street every morning, Sundays included, at the foot of Harrison-street, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's, so that passengers bound up the Hudson can have a choice of places at which to stop and dine, while they await the return of the boat, thus completing a very enjoyable excursion.

Those bound for Rockaway Beach, outside, will find the steam-boats *Florence* and *Nellie White* ready for them at a not unseasonable hour in the morning; while those who wish to meander through Brooklyn and Canarsie can be accommodated by the cars from Fulton Ferry, which convey passengers to East New-York, and thence they can proceed by dummy-cars, and a steam-boat across the bay, to the beach at Rockaway.

The steamer *Sea Bird* will carry passengers swiftly and safely to Shrewsbury, Red Bank, and on the way to Long Branch, leaving at the foot of Franklin-street, North River.

A delightful excursion may be enjoyed up the East River to Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point by taking the steam-boat *Americus*, which leaves Peck-slip at six o'clock, "rain or shine," and returns to the City early in the evening. The *Mary Powell* is the regular Sunday morning boat for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers, and passengers will be certain to enjoy the trip.

Coney Island bound passengers will embark by the *Metamora* and the *Norwalk*, which leave docks on the Hudson and East Rivers at regular intervals during the day.

The steamer *Arrowsmith* runs to Great Neck, Roslyn, and other points on the north shore of Long Island, leaving Peck-slip about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Here is a variety of means by which those disposed may get away from the City cheaply, enjoy the pleasures of a trip by water, and return in season to rest and reflect upon the scenes witnessed through the day. Thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity, and the various means of conveyance will be liberally patronized.

OBITUARY.

Clement L. Vallandigham.

The dispatches in yesterday's TIMES have partially prepared the public for the death of Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, as he was reported to be rapidly sinking from the effects of the wound accidentally inflicted by himself, at Lebanon, Ohio. The final event in Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's life occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after a period of intense agony.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was in his forty-ninth year at the time of his death, having been born in New-Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1822. He received a liberal education at Jefferson College, and spent a few months in Maryland as a teacher. In 1840 he began the study of law, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar in Ohio. He entered public life in 1845, being elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. From 1847 to 1849 he edited a Democratic journal at Dayton, and from that time until his death he was a prominent, though rather erratic leader of the Democratic Party. From State politics he passed in 1856 to a more extended field, being in that memorable year, when BUCHANAN was elected President, sent to Washington as a member of the House of Representatives from his district, and he served on the Standing Committee on Territories during the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and became prominent as well as notorious because of his eager and bold defence of the rebels and utter defiance of the Government of the United States. His utterances were caught up by the Confederates as a sign of hope to them, which led VALLANDIGHAM to further excesses. In 1863 he passed the limits of prudence, and was arrested by order of Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE for seditious utterances inside the Union lines by publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was tried by Court-martial, Gen. R. B. POTTER presiding, and sentenced to close confinement at Fort Warren during the continuance of the war. This sentence was changed by President LINCOLN to one of transportation across the rebel lines, which was executed by Gen. ROSECRANS. The arrest was made in pursuance of an order from Gen. BURNSIDE, issued on the 13th of April, 1863, announcing that thereafter all persons found within the Union lines who committed acts for the benefit of the enemy should be tried as spies, and if convicted suffer death. All persons who were in the habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy were to be arrested, tried, and, if found guilty, sent beyond the lines into the lines of their friends. VALLANDIGHAM was, however, determined to be a martyr, and therefore insisted on the Confederates considering and treating him as a prisoner of war, he not perceiving the absurdity of the proposition. The arrest of VALLANDIGHAM caused great excitement among the Democrats, and numerous protests were forwarded to President LINCOLN, who, in answer to the Albany protest, defined the position of the Government.

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union, and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops, to encourage desertions from the army, and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the Commanding General, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warring upon the military, and thus gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanctions this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier-boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier-boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."

A few months after his entrance into the Confederate lines he managed to make his escape by running the blockade, and arrived safely at Bermuda. From thence he proceeded to Canada, and remained there in a discontented frame of mind until nearly the close of the war, when he returned to Ohio. During his absence he was nominated for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated by an overwhelming majority for his opponent, JOHN BROUGH. He returned in the Autumn of 1864, and was made a delegate to the Chicago Convention. For nearly four years subsequent he became lost to public view. In 1868 VALLANDIGHAM was in this City, and being invited to a seat in the Democratic National Convention, entered it as a delegate from his native State, for the purpose, as he afterward avowed, of securing the nomination on the Democratic ticket of Chief-Justice CHASE for President. The scheme failed, as has been fully explained, by the unexpected acceptance of Mr. SEYMOUR, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM once more retired from politics in disgust. During the intervening three years he seldom appeared in public, and was being again rapidly forgotten when he startled his party by announcing a new departure, recognizing the events and results of the war. Scarcely had the political world recovered from this latest manifestation of his restless spirit than he was suddenly summoned by death, and thus is closed an extraordinary life. VALLANDIGHAM was essentially and entirely an "agitator," and was never so happy as when on the top wave of political excitement. Gifted with considerable eloquence and a magnetic influence over men, he was enabled to keep in the foremost rank of his party. An erratic leader, he was a worse partisan, and throughout his eventful career he as often surprised his friends as astounded his enemies. Personally, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a man of refined manners and address, and enjoyed much social as well as political popularity in his own section. He followed, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, the legitimate consequences of the traditions and teachings of his party, and won for himself a bad eminence among those who labored at the North for the success of the rebellion and the overthrow of the Government. His brilliant intellect, polished manners, extended attainments and social and professional relations were all calculated to place Mr. VALLANDIGHAM among the foremost of contemporary American men. That he failed of winning that enviable position was due to the one fatal error that made him, when his country most needed friends, one of her most active and influential enemies.

Extradition of the Mutinous British Sailors.

THOMAS WALSH, ROBERT WALSH, THOMAS SHEA and CHARLES CARR, who were recently charged, before Commissioner WHITE, with having attempted to murder Capt. DURKEE and THOMAS MCKINNON, of the British bark *Mandalay*, on a voyage from Cardiff to New-York, were, yesterday, delivered to Consul ARCHIBALD, under an order for their extradition to England. WOOD, FITZPATRICK and MCDONALD, who were commonly charged with them, will not be extradited, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to warrant such a proceeding.

The New City Directory.

The New-York City Directory for 1871-2 (the eighty-fifth volume) has been issued, and it is claimed is more accurate than any that have preceded it. The large amount of labor required in its compilation can be realized from the fact that it contains 1,268 pages, exclusive of 172 pages of advertisements and 86 pages of miscellaneous matter.

DR. LANAHAN'S TRIAL.

Second Day's Proceedings Before the Book Committee.

A Great Deal of Wild Talk and But Little Progress—The Defendant's Counsel on the Stand—Dr. Lanahan Finally Permitted to Look at the Books.

The trial of Dr. LANAHAN was resumed yesterday at 10 A. M., before the full Court. The witnesses withdrew Dr. LANAHAN from the stand, in order to take the testimony of AARON J. VANDERPOEL, Esq., of the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, who was to sail for Europe, by the City of Brooklyn, in the afternoon.

Mr. VANDERPOEL testified that the mandamus had been applied for by Dr. LANAHAN under his advice and direction as counsel. Since the suit of Mr. GOODENOUGH arose upon circumstances intimately connected with the Book Concern, he considered that in order to make a defense it was necessary for Dr. LANAHAN to have certain books and papers relative to the affairs of the Concern for several years before he was appointed Agent. I named to Dr. LANAHAN, said Mr. VANDERPOEL, several matters relating to Mr. GOODENOUGH's connection with the establishment, about which I wanted the Doctor to get information for me from the books. I told him that to have the books on the trial would be useless, unless counsel could have them to examine previously. I concluded that no subpœna would obtain the books, and that it was impossible for the Superior Court to compel the production of them. I told him that an application for a mandamus from the Supreme Court seemed to me to be the best way of getting hold of the books, and advised him to make it, which he assented to. Time passed, and Dr. LANAHAN wrote to me once or twice, reminding me that the application had not been made. I finally sent my junior partner, Mr. SMITH, to draw up the affidavit. When Dr. LANAHAN asked me why the need of the books for the Goodenough case was not mentioned in the document, I told him that the introduction of a particular reason would weaken the force of the general principle that he had a perfect right to see all the books for any purpose, and that it was nobody's business what he wanted to see them for. The papers, as sent to the Court, were prepared throughout by my advice and direction. The Goodenough case was rapidly drawing near at the time the application was made, and I felt that if it was not made at once the books would not be obtainable in time for examination previous to the trial. I appeared on the day of trial without having been able to examine the books. Judge PORTER and myself had no doubt but that the cause would be tried when we went into Court that Friday morning. Judge JOHNS, however, ordered the case to stand over to the October Term. We intended to proceed to the trial of that action, although we were not so fully prepared as we ought to have been. Mr. VANDERPOEL proceeded to say that he observed to Dr. LANAHAN that it was an outrage that he should be excluded from the use of the books.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

The opposition counsel objected to this testimony as irrelevant, and a discussion arose as to whether the fact that Dr. LANAHAN did or did not delay the Goodenough case was an issue in this case. The Chair ruled that it bore on the motives of Dr. LANAHAN in wanting the books, and should be admitted.

Mr. VANDERPOEL proceeded: I believe the case was never reached on the calendar till the Friday before referred to. Dr. LANAHAN several times told me that he would be ready for the case on any day at three or four days' notice. I remarked to Dr. LANAHAN that I thought the time on which the case was placed was earlier than its proper time. Dr. LANAHAN said: "No matter about that; go on and try the case."

Mr. VANDERPOEL was then cross-examined by Gen. BURTON. He said he thought the Goodenough case was commenced some time in the year 1870. He obtained permission to extend the trial, but did not know whether he did so more than once. The Friday referred to was in May, 1871. The Court ordered some amendments to be made in twenty days. It could not be tried in the May term, and I could not try it in June, as I had made my arrangements to go to Europe. Hence the case was ordered over to August. The affidavits on Dr. LANAHAN's side were drawn in my office. I think Mr. FARNHAM was present when they were sworn. Mr. KIRKPATRICK brought to my office by Dr. LANAHAN. Dr. LANAHAN told me of applications for the books which Judge REYNOLDS had made, which Mr. GOULD had made, and which he himself had made to Dr. CARLTON, all of which had been refused.

Gen. BURTON—Did he tell you he had applied to the Book Committee for permission to examine the books and papers?

Mr. VANDERPOEL—I do not remember.

Q.—Did he tell you he had permission from the Book Committee to examine the books. A.—I understood that he had had such permission for a limited time.

Q.—Did he tell you he had had unlimited access to the books of the Concern for ten weeks? A.—Stated one that he had had access to a part of the books for a limited time, but that when it became necessary for him to see certain other ledgers, cash-books, &c., they had been refused.

Q.—Was this refusal subsequent to the adjournment of the Book Committee? A.—I understood that it was.

Mr. J. CRAIGINS SMITH was next called. He was four years in Mr. VANDERPOEL's office; has been a member of the firm two years, and with Mr. VANDERPOEL attended the trial of the case of GOODENOUGH vs. LANAHAN. Mr. SMITH corroborated Mr. VANDERPOEL in his statement that the affidavit had been drawn in their office. Dr. LANAHAN had stated that he could win the suit on the books, and that the case had not a good of its regular place on the calendar. He said he had tried several extensions were asked for and granted by the Court, on the understanding that an amended complaint was to be served by the prosecution.

At 12½ P. M. a motion was made to adjourn the session of the Court till Monday morning, as the witness was then nearly a large visit. It was then moved to adjourn till 2 o'clock, and the motion having been carried, a recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the Committee had reassembled at 2 o'clock, Judge REYNOLDS rose and said:

We shall have occasion, from time to time, to ask the Committee for the use of the books of the Concern containing information required in this trial. I now ask for the bank-books, check-books, cash-books, and vouchers for 1866, 1867 and 1868.

Gen. MOORE said: I do not understand that any question of the soundness of the Book Concern will be under consideration. That thing has been decided by this Committee never to be reconsidered. Dr. LANAHAN is now under charges for misconduct in the Book Concern. In January Dr. LANAHAN was arrested to answer for the plunder. The complaint was finally withdrawn and also the answer to it and he was discharged. All disagreement in the Concern was by common consent laid over for settlement at the next General Conference. Since then some trouble have arisen to disturb the Book Concern. We are here to find who this disturber is, whether it is Dr. CARLTON, the Senior Agent, or Dr. LANAHAN, the Junior Agent. Does I think there is anything in those books

The Chairman stipulated that Dr. LANAHAN had made an application to the Supreme Court, which had again brought the Book Concern into trouble. He acknowledged having done this, and defended it. Whatever candor to justify him he was at liberty to produce, and nothing else.

Dr. LANAHAN was in favor of giving Dr. LANAHAN every opportunity to throw light on his conduct.

Dr. CARLTON, by permission, stated that no such motion was necessary. Dr. LANAHAN had never been denied access to the books, and he was now at liberty to go through every book-book and check-book and cash-book in the house.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BOOKS.

After considerable excited discussion, Dr. CLAVLINS offered the following:

Whereas, Dr. LANAHAN is now suspended

Resolved, That the request of his counsel for access to the books be granted.

This was unanimously adopted.

Dr. CARLTON asked whether the books should be given up unreservedly, or whether they should be kept under the eye of the book-keeper and clerk who has charge of the check-books and cash-books.

Gen. MOORE said it was absurd to suppose that the books were to be given up entirely. The persons to whom those books are entrusted are responsible for them to the Church; they have sought to expose them to any risk whatever.

Dr. CLAVLINS said: The principal book-keeper has always been responsible for all the books, vouchers and other papers in this house. I myself have never had books without the countenance and permission of the book-keeper. Is Dr. LANAHAN, with all of his counsel, and notwithstanding his bonds, to be allowed to take these books to a secret place and to keep them for an unlimited time?

Dr. CARLTON referred to a case where, after Dr. LANAHAN had had access to vouchers of the Concern for several millions of dollars, they were found scattered over the floor.

Dr. LANAHAN stated that on an occasion referred to he had discovered a discrepancy of $16,000 in the wages account of the Printing Department. Dr. CARLTON had declared to him, on examination, that the accounts were correct, and the matter had been referred to a subcommittee, who scattered the papers in the manner described while examining them.

Gen. MOORE stated that the Committee of which he had been a member found the window open and papers scattered on the floor when they first entered the room on the occasion in question. The Committee found that the alleged defect amounted to two cents.

CONTRADICTION AND CONFUSION.

A member declared excitedly that the assistant book-keeper had acknowledged before the Committee that he made the mistake of the large amount Dr. LANAHAN had discovered. Another member immediately denied that, and was told that his statement was false.

Dr. CARLTON said he had four men who would each testify that Dr. LANAHAN let the papers lie about the floor for weeks during his investigation.

Dr. LANAHAN's counsel said he could disprove the statement.

A furious and general debate then arose on both sides. In one case, gentlemen flatly contradicting and angrily challenging proof of statements in all parts of the room. One member said he was ashamed that the Book Committee should go before the public with the disgraceful record of such a days work as this one. Another wished he had voted to adjourn at 12 o'clock. "Vote! Vote! Give us a vote!" cried many, while others violently demanded to be heard. The Chairman finally produced order, and it was moved and seconded that the examination of the books be subjected to the conditions imposed at the session in Cincinnati. These were as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as Dr. LANAHAN has asked the privilege to make such examination of the account books and papers of the Book Concern at New-York as may be necessary for his defense, we recognize the propriety of his request, and direct that Dr. CARLTON, the Agent at New-York afford any facilities Dr. LANAHAN asks for, which may be consistent with the proper care and safety of the books and papers of the Concern, provided that the books and papers be not removed from the building where they are ordinarily kept, and that the examination be made under the supervision of Mr. E. GRANT, the principal book-keeper, or some other responsible person, who may be designated by Dr. CARLTON, to assist as above provided and provided that when Dr. LANAHAN shall specify any books or papers which he may want for the purpose above, Dr. CARLTON shall cause a record or list of them to be made, and proper receipts to be taken therefor.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Dr. LANAHAN's counsel, asked if it were reasonable that their examination of the books should be subjected to the surveillance of parties in whose veracity as connected with this case they did not believe.

Dr. MOORE said he was in favor of letting all the light possible go into the minds of the party of the defense. But was it right to put such an advantage as the entire unlimited control of the books of this Book Concern into the hands of parties on trial for damaging it. No business man in town would do such a thing.

Gen. BURTON said that the taking away of papers by hostile parties in secret places, and then requesting them to risk of loss or mutilation, was an unheard of thing.

Mr. E. W. PRICE, one of Dr. LANAHAN's counsel, stated that they objected to being overlooked by the paid agent of a prosecutor in the case. He thought it was preposterous to suppose that men of good standing in the Methodist Church would steal such papers.

To controvert the latter statements Rev. Mr. MOORE read the allegations of fraud and mismanagement against the managers of the Book Concern contained in Dr. LANAHAN's affidavits, and stated with warmth that a Methodist minister was hunted about time ago over in New-Jersey, and no doubt there were others who deserved to be.

The resolution was then put and adopted, and the Committee having already some fifteen minutes beyond the time adjourned till Monday.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Departure of Mr. Thurlow Weed—Parting Honors to the Distinguished Gentleman—Senators Norton and Creamer on an Ocean Trip—Scene in the Bay.

Yesterday afternoon the Hudson River and the Bay were alive with steam-ships and steam-tugs gayly decked with flags, loaded with passengers and musical with the sound of bands and the cheers of multitudes. The cause of all this commotion was the departure for Europe of two or three persons somewhat distinguished in politics, and one particularly—Mr. THURLOW WEED—who has made an honored mark in the political history of the country that time will never efface.

Mr. WEED and his daughter were passengers by the *Manhattan*, of the Williams & Guion line, and he goes out with the object of hunting his life-long friend, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, who is now wending his way homeward across the continent of Europe, and completing his circumnavigation of the globe. A number of Mr. WEED's friends embraced the opportunity of bidding him farewell, and for this purpose embarked in the Revenue Cutter *Una* and proceeded down the Bay in advance of the steamer. When Mr. WEED went on board he was greeted by another assemblage of friends, who said their farewells there and then left him, with many heartfelt wishes for his health and happiness. On board the *Una* were Deputy Collectors Terwilliger, Thomas and James, and S. T. Maddox, Supervisor; S. B. Dutcher, District-Attorney R. P. Tracy, Alderman Richardson, of Brooklyn, Gen. George K. Leet, Col. W. F. Stocking, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Hon. John A. Kennedy, Gen. James Jordan, Gen. Samuel P. Russell, E. C. Johnson, Romeyn Van Valkenburg and others. The *Una* proceeded outside the Hook and awaited the arrival of the *Manhattan*. The Captain of the steam-ship, FORSYTH, was prepared to duly honor the occasion, and on arriving in the vicinity of the *Una* stopped the ship while Mr. WEED and daughter went upon the deck. The crew then gathered upon the side and gave three cheers in response to three from the *Una*, after which nineteen guns were fired from the steam-ship and responded to from the outer. The colors of the *Manhattan* were dipped and the steam-ship sped on her way after receiving on board the following parting address:

NEW-YORK HARBOR, STEAMER UNA, Saturday, June 17, 1871.

Thurlow Weed, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, your warm friends, desirous of showing our appreciation of your personal merits and public life, at present joined together to bid you adieu on your departure for Europe, embrace the occasion to renew the assertion of our esteem and friendship, and to express our warm consideration for your personal welfare and happiness. We trust that your journey in pursuit of health and repose will be smoothed by an overruling Providence, and that after enjoying a pleasant season abroad, you will return to your native land you have so much honored, and to your thousands of warm friends who love you so much. Accept, then, the one by your contrials, and the other by your presence. Most respectfully, your friends and admirers,

James Terwilliger, Silas B. Dutcher, James Jordan, R. P. Tracy, Anthony Campbell, S. T. Maddox, R. P. Russell, T. L. James, A. C. Tate, H. M. Sherwood, R. V. Van Valkenburg, Geo. K. Leet, W. F. Stocking, T. D. Thorpe, William Dillon, E. C. Johnson, William Richardson, and others.

The *City of Brooklyn*, of the Inman line, left yesterday, with "MIKE" NORTON, "TOM" CREAMER, Bishop MCILVAINE, Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD and others, and the *Donau* left for Bremen, the *England* for Liverpool, and the *Helvetia* for London, each with a large company of voyagers on board, presenting a gay scene as they sailed down the Bay. Moving around the *City of Brooklyn* were four or five steam-boats, each bearing its quota of the political adherents of Senators NORTON and CREAMER, and glorying in the sparkle of a forty diamond of a member of the Legislature, $4,000—which had been presented to "MIKE" as he stepped on board the ship. The Oriental Club were on board the *P. C. Schultz*, the Jefferson and James O'Neil Clubs on the *Sylvan Grove*, the Committee on the *Fletcher*, the Cuddy Association on the *Yorkville*, and the Linwood Club on the *Virginia Seymour*. The majority of these boats followed the steamer to Sandy Hook and then gave her a parting salute, after which the company returned to the City to "make a night of it."

Among those who sailed with Senator NORTON, on the *City of Brooklyn*, was Mr. JAMES W. COLLIER, the actor. His friends met on Friday evening and presented him with a pair of diamond sleeve-buttons, worth about $1,000. The presentation was made by Col. R. A. BEAVER.

GOOD-BY WORDS TO HON. THURLOW WEED.

[Impromptu, at his desk, on returning to No. 12 West Twelfth-street, after bidding him good-bye on board the steam-ship *Manhattan*, June 17, 1871.]

Good-by, good-by, my father-friend;
We hold thee in our hearts—
To chance it to a loving smile,
And speak a word of cheer.
Though ocean's waves are spreading wide
Twixt thee and friends most dear,
The heart of thee will never be gone—
The best we hold fast here.

We hold the memory of thy life
Through all its many years—
A babe of promise on the breast,
A boy with honor clear,
A soldier-youth, a loyal man,
Firm e'er to stay the wrong,
Never drawn away from truth and right,
And e'er in wisdom strong.

We've held thee in our hearts, my friend,
For many and many a day;
We hold thee now both close and dear,
Thou canst not get away.
Without may clasp thee by the hand,
Long may it stay in time eyes,
But ah! the best of thee is here,
The closest, dearest ties.

Here is thy home;—thou will come back,
In thought to it each hour;
Here are thy graves;—thou'lt strew them oft
With Memory's holiest flower.
Here then didst labor—not in vain—
Ah, no! but glory won!
A crown doth rest on thy white hair—
Well was thy duty done!

Good-by, good-by, my father-friend;
We hold thee in our hearts—
Thee and the dear one, whom but death
Can from her father part.
Though ocean's waves divide us now,
We'll check the falling tear;
The best of thee will never be gone,
The best we hold fast here.

C. A. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

City Incidents.

The Summer season, and with it the season of comparative inactivity in the theatrical world, has now fairly set in. But one change of bill was made on Monday evening last, when "Paul Clifford" was acted at Niblo's. Matters promise, happily, to be more varied and interesting this week. To-morrow, "The Long Strike" is to be performed at Wallack's, and on Monday a new piece called "Delmonico's" is to be brought out at the Fifth-avenue. Monday will be the first night of "The Child Stealer," at the Olympic. At Booth's, Niblo's, and Wood's Museum, the attractions of the past week will be maintained. Among the reports current concerning theatrical affairs in the Fall, the one relating to a series of performances at Wallack's, by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, and many fresh artists of the same order, is founded on fact. The entertainments will be commenced on Aug. 7, and will extend over eight weeks. A rumor referring to the engagement for the Grand Opera-house of Mme. MARIE SASS, whom the manager will, it is said, surround with a full Italian opera company, cannot be traced to a trustworthy source. The first exhibition of a very accurate and handsome reproduction of the City of Paris by means of sun-molded monuments, houses and streets, will be offered at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall to-morrow and throughout the week. It can be viewed day and night.

Home Notes.

Miss EDITH CHALLIS does not act at the Grand Opera-house. Mrs. MACREADY recited last week in Providence. A San Francisco contemporary says: "A revival of the 'legitimate drama' is about to be inaugurated at the Chinese Theatre on Jackson-street, and the initial performance will take place this evening. A new company of artists has arrived fresh from the principal theatres of Hong Kong, where they are supposed to have successfully charmed the moon-cyed during long and profitable seasons. The theatre has not been renovated—Chinese theatres never are—but the attractions are to be entirely new." Before Miss NILSSON went to Chicago she sang for the cadets at West Point. One of these military embryos, writing to the Syracuse *Journal*, declares, "The cadets will long remember with pleasure the sojourn among them of Mlle. NILSSON, who, by her priceless gift, lightened for a moment the rugged and weary way of the cadet in the paths of science and glory." The opera-bouffe season in Buffalo is represented to have resulted in a loss of $1,500. Mr. JEFFERSON was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and the artists of the Globe Theatre, in Boston, are to act in Providence throughout this week. Mr. FISK's opera-bouffe troupe opened Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, on Monday last. Sixteen hundred persons can find seats in the place. Mr. FIKE was called before the curtain during the progress of the performance and made a brief speech. The *Evening Gazette*, of Terre Haute, publishes the editorial remarks following: "The author of 'Our Fritz,' Mr. GAYLOR, we understand, has brought suit against J. K. EMMET, the actor, at Milwaukee, for alleged damages sustained by the said GAYLOR, because of the conduct of the said EMMET being of such a nature at various times and sundry places, as to cause the said GAYLOR to lose money in large sums. The plaintiff has written to this city for evidences of EMMET's conduct here, including copies of the Terre Haute *Daily Gazette*, in which we published an exposé of the disgraceful actions of EMMET while in our city. We hear that Mr. GAYLOR said while here that he had lost not less than $9,000 through the fault of EMMET, not as an actor, but in other respects." The Globe Theatre, in Boston, will be closed after this week. Mr. BROUGHAM's engagement, which was to have been commenced on Monday, will not be filled, Mr. BROUGHAM's physicians having warned him against acting this Summer. Friday Signor BRIGNOLI, Miss MCCULLOCH, Signor NOCCONI and M. BOSCOVITS gave a concert at Hamilton, Canada West. Thursday they appeared in Toronto. Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at Hooley's Opera-house, in Chicago. Miss JANE COOMBS was at Crosby's Opera-house. Mlle. MORLACCHI has made an exceedingly successful debut in "The French Spy" at the Boston Museum. An ordinance has passed the Baltimore City Council reducing the license for theatres and public halls from $300 per annum to $50. Miss LISA WEBER was at latest advices in Omaha City. The Albany *Argus* says: "It is understood that a price has at length been agreed upon for the property on Beaver-street, owned by the Christian Brothers, and that FRANK LAWLOR & Co. have consented to take it. This will be one of the best locations possible for the owners to obtain, as it is more than probable that Government will take the church adjoining for the site of a new Post-office, and Beaver-street will at once become a very prominent thoroughfare. The house has the advantage also of being centrally located, being between Martin Hall and the Trimble Opera-house, so that persons in going to either, must necessarily pass near the proposed new theatre."

Foreign Affairs.

MR. ALBERY'S NEW DRAMA.

Concerning Mr. ALBERY's new drama at the London Vaudeville, the *Times* critic writes thus: "In his new piece, "Tweedie's Rights," produced at the Vaudeville Theatre with decided success, Mr. ALBERY seems to have taken for his model those short two-act pieces of which Mr. CRAVEN is the author, and, in most cases, the principal actor. He conceives a man of marked idiosyncrasy, and when this has been exhaustively displayed, through the agency of a few simple incidents, the curtain falls. Mr. ALBERY's idea is, so far as we know, perfectly original. *John Tweedie*, (Mr. D. JAMES,) who gives the piece its title, is an eccentric old stonemason, greatly given to alcohol, somewhat addicted to betting, and continually quoting his belief in his rights inable worth of his "rights." With an eye of severe displeasure he regards the proceedings of his nephew, *Richard* (Mr. WYBE MOORE), his assistant in business, because that young gentleman, instead of confining his attention to ordinary tombstones, &c., as he was by "right" bound to do, devotes his leisure hours to ideal works of sculpture, and has actually executed a full-length statue, which prominently decorates, or, as *John Tweedie* thinks, disfigures the yard. Even the statue is tolerated, offensive though it be, but when *Dr. Pritchard* (Mr. DYAS), a friendly physician and customer, brings in the mason's bill, and asks who drew a force at the back of it, and *John* recognizes the hand of *Richard*, his measure of patience is exhausted. The doctor has come to bring an order from a gentleman who has admired the beauty of the design, but John has no eye for explanations, and orders his nephew out of doors. *Millie*, (Miss A. NEWTON,) *John's* daughter, who has promised to marry *Richard*, accompanies him to his retreat, a note being left informing the mason that his nephew requires no pecuniary compensation for past services, but desires that his status may be seen to a certain extent at the hands of his daughter, and inspired by an extra allowance of rum, his favorite beverage, *John* seizes a mallet and is about to destroy the figure, having first flourished before its face the document by which his deceased brother, *Richard's* father, conveyed to him the entire stone-yard, with the business thereto pertaining, as a proof of his indefeasible "right." To his utter amazement, the statue not only moves and speaks, asking him whether his notions respecting the "rights" of his nephew have been altogether clear, but insists on the immediate delivery of the document, *John* obediently places this on the pedestal of the statue, falls senseless, and would probably perish, did not *Richard* and *Millie*, suddenly returning for some forgotten article, come to his assistance. Six weeks elapse before the commencement of the second act, and in the mean while *Richard* has managed the business for his uncle, who is almost in a state of imbecility—in his case an improvement, since, whereas in his semi-sane condition he was a reckless brute, he is now abandoned to amiable delusions, fancying that his nephew is a model young man, and *Richard* has deceased brother. The whole story terminates with the revelation, made through the document placed by *John Tweedie* on the pedestal, and discovered by *Dr. Pritchard*, that the mason, though professedly a stickler for "rights," has deeply wronged his nephew, having disregarded a clause which bound him to take *Richard* into partnership. However, under the circumstances, a reconciliation is easily effected, and $500 having been offered to *Richard* as the price of his statue, by an unseen patron of art, that young gentleman is able triumphantly to meet divers liabilities which his uncle has incurred by unlucky operations connected with the turf, and which pressed heavily on the resources of the business. Mr. ALBERY is to be commended for the clearness with which he has carried out his main idea. His delineation of a man originally of a dogged temperament, though otherwise not worse than most of his species, and afterward degraded by the commission of a wrong, and the accumulated effects of debt and drink, madly consoling himself all the time by the delusion that he is a sort of "village Hampden," shows much careful thought, and allows Mr. D. JAMES, who completely enters into the spirit of the part, to distinguish himself in that line of character which for years to come will be associated with the name of the late Mr. F. ROBSON. The speech and movement of the statue, which of course are supposed to be without objective reality, are ingeniously prepared by *Tweedie's* avowal of a belief in ghosts, which is illustrated by much fanciful dramatic representation of a ghost, but in thus introduced to bring the first act to a striking close without a glaring violation of probability. Besides the strange, uncouth figure of *John Tweedie*, his daughter, his nephew and the good-humored physician, all well and unostentatiously played on the occasion, there is another important personage in the piece, but one whom, strange to say, in our description of the plot, we have not mentioned at all. This is *Tim Whiffler*, a betting groom, whose addresses are rejected by *Miss Millie*, and who in her father's most decisive manner, on *Tim's* dialogue, which consists entirely of "turf" slang, Mr. ALBERY has evidently bestowed as much care as is shown by Mr. THEYRE SMITH in his more elegant amenities, and he finds a perpetual source of repartee in the collision between the "knowingness" of the groom and the innocence of his master. We fail to catch the idiomatic sense of his expressions, in spite of *Tim's* quaintness, and the perfect manner in which he is represented by Mr. THORNE, we find that we have rather too much of him, and that he unnecessarily impregnates the piece with a slang which might have served as an occasional seasoning. *Mrs. Potts*, a portly widow, whom *Tim* ultimately marries, and whose lack of education does not prevent her utterance of good things, which gain additional value from the *epilogue* speech of Miss T. LAVIS, is allowed to stray into jokes on her deceased husband's funeral, which on Saturday caused insulated expressions of disapprobation among a generally satisfied audience. Mr. ALBERY, whose name was known a twelvemonth ago, but who has since produced "Two Roses," was one of the greatest successes of last year, has in him the true sense of comedy, and a feeling for dialogue which gives promise that he will be one of our most brilliant writers, but we must be warned that with an *ignis fatuus* which sometimes leads its pursuers into dangerous places. Among the more serious constituents of Saturday night's audience we suspect there were some who did not listen with unmixed gratification to certain pleasantries concerning the great Hebrew legislator, which marvellously amused the less scrupulous. Notwithstanding the faults which a pruning knife will remove, we are by no means sure that "Tweedie's rights" is not an advance upon the "Two Roses." The author has allowed himself a small compass wherein to move, but he has well laid out his plan, firmly sketched his characters, and shown a mastery over dialogue which few can excel."

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Of Mr. W. S. GILBERT's latest work at the new Court Theatre, in London, the critic of the *Echo* says: "Mr. GILBERT's adaptation of 'Great Expectations' was well received last night, and if one had not read the novel there would be little fault to find with the piece considered as a sensation drama. As it is, one sadly misses the humor of DICKENS' first chapters when presented in Mr. GILBERT's prologue. Of course it is not possible to convey by stage directions the countless bits of delicious description with which the original story abounds, and it may be said that the adapter is not to blame for not achieving the impossible, but still the fact of its being impossible to present the very best parts of a story in a dramatic shape, strikes us as a good reason for not dramatizing it at all. The first act or prologue shows us the church-yard, with the incidents of the "Pirates," concluding with the scene of *Magwitch* and *Orlick*. The next is the forge, and lets us into *Pip's* love for *Estella*, and his 'great expectations.' The third is *Pip's* chambers, where the convict returns to reveal himself. The fourth and last gives *Orlick's* crib and the attempted murder of *Pip*, ending with the rescue, and, immediately following, the death of *Magwitch*." ....Of the novelty at the Strand, the same authority writes: "'Esmeralda' is the latest, if not the newest, eruption of Mr. HENRY BYRON's fertile genius in burlesque. The piece is not exactly a new one, having been produced in the provinces some time since, but its revival in its present form has been accompanied by so many changes and additions, that it may be regarded as substantially fresh. The first scene gives the famous gathering of the beggars, which concludes with a breakdown between *Quasimodo* (Mr. HARRY PAULTON) and *Frollo*, (Mr. EDWARD TERRY.) The second scene ends in a similar manner with a dance between *Gringoire* and *Esmeralda*, (Miss ROSE CULLEN.) But the great scene is, of course, the Belfry, with the incident of *Claude Frollo's* upset. When we have said that the cast includes Miss BELLA GOODWIN, Miss DAKON and Miss AMY SHERIDAN, we have said enough to show that the burlesque lacks nothing to bring out its greatest merits. The encores were as numerous as ever." ....The *Athenæum* says: "A new drama by Sir C. M. YONGE, Bart., was produced on Saturday afternoon, at the Princess'. It is in four acts and a prologue, and is entitled 'Shadows.' Like most amateur compositions of its class, it is long, diffuse in dialogue, and wanting in concentration. Some knowledge of dramatic effect is shown, however, in the situations, and the entire story has more interest than could be well expected from the manner in which it is conveyed. M. BARRIERE's well-known drama, 'Les Filles de Marbre,' has suggested the frame-work of the plot, and something more. A certain resemblance between the two plays is observable in the working out of the leading idea; and the character of *Rodolphe* introduced to the modern play, resembles in a colorless imitation of *Desgenais* in the previous work, has the same kind of duties to discharge which are allotted that familiar type of the Parisian journalist. It is needless to dwell upon such obvious extravagances as representing a lady slain in an English drawing-room while preventing a duel. The serious fault to be found with the play is that it is meaningless as an exposition of views, motives or actions in the society it professes to depict, and that whatever merit it possesses is attributable to M. BARRIERE. Much experience and great advance in literary skill are necessary to enable the author to produce a drama worthy of being acted. Mrs. VEZIN gave a powerful representation of the Spanish woman, a wholly unnatural character, and Mr. COGHLAN was as good as her husband. The play was received with signal favor." ....The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 3, says: "A young man, described on the charge-sheet as GEORGE BOYNTON, aged twenty, of No. 5 Chichester-street, Paddington, gentleman, was brought up at Bow-street, today, on a warrant granted by Sir THOMAS HENRY, charged with presenting a pistol on other women, and using threats, to Mlle. COMMELIN D'ANKA, an actress in the English music hall at the Globe Theatre, on the 29th of May. Mr. JOHNSON, the solicitor for the prosecution, stated that the defendant was an utter stranger to the complainant until a week or two ago, when he wrote to her, and subsequently introduced himself to her, and pursued her offensively. On the Oaks Day, in Epsom, he addressed her on the course, and offered her marriage, saying that he was possessed of £20,000. A lady might be excused for a little hesitation before refusing an offer of that kind, but there being no security offered as to the truth of his pretensions, she preferred to have nothing to do with him. She gave him in charge to a constable, but he was laid her, and one night followed her carriage in a hansom cab, and, standing up in a cab, presented a pistol at her head through her own carriage-window. On Tuesday night, at the stage-door of the theatre, he was seen to pull something out of his pocket, which Mr. MANSELL, who was there, believed to be a pistol. He was given into custody on this account; but at the station, Mr. MANSELL being unable to swear that it was a pistol, the charge was not pressed. The next night he left a parcel at the stage-door for complainant, and it was found to contain a bullet. The complainant and other witnesses were called to prove these statements. The defendant offered an apology, and promised never to offend again; but Mr. FLOWERS said he must find two sureties of £50 each." ....The Royalty Theatre will pass for the Autumn season into the hands of Mr. NATHAN. A two-act comedy by Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON will, we understand, form a portion of the opening entertainments. A new drama by Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS is in preparation at the Princess' Theatre. Mr. PHELPS and Mr. B. WEBSTER will both, it is expected, take part in its representation. Mme. ARTOT-PADILLA has been decorated with the gold medal instituted by the Grand Duke of WEIMAR for the encouragement of arts and sciences. The lady and her husband have recently been most successful in their operatic performances at Vienna and Weimar. ....M. HERVE, the composer of "Chiquette," has appeared at the Globe Theatre in London, associated with M. GARDEL, of the Théâtre des Variétés in Paris, in the duologue opera buffa, "Le Compositeur Toqué,"—the music composed by the former. It is difficult, from the uncertain and often conflicting accounts received from Paris, to know which of the theatres have escaped demolition. The Théâtre Français is, it is satisfactory to know, safe. The Lyrique is totally destroyed, and some damage has been done to the Odéon and the Châtelet. All the theatres of the Boulevard are safe, and the Palais Royale has escaped untouched by the flames which raged so near it. ....The *Athenæum* says: "M. AUBER died in his house in the Rue St. Georges, on the 13th ult., while the Communists were pulling down the mansion of his near neighbor and intimate friend, M. THIERS. It is affirmed that the venerable musician, who had not quitted his residence during the seige of Paris by the Germans, and who never lost his spirits during that eventful period, was so saddened by the civil war that he ceased to care for life, and at last refused to take ordinary nourishment, preferring to leave a world by the distractions of which he was sickened. He had even lost his affection for his beloved Erard, an ancient piano-forte of four and a half octaves, on which he had for nearly threescore years struck the chords which have vibrated through the world." ....At the Ducz Theatre of Vienna, a new drama, by Herr GUIDO KONRAD, in three-acts, entitled "Das Fräulein von Lanry; oder, Auf den Schlossern," a drama of a sensational character, has been performed for the first time with success. ....Theatres for the performance of plays in the national dialects exist in the principal towns of Italy, in Turin, Milan, Venice and Naples, where the plays are often very characteristic. Among comedies in dialect lately performed are "Un Episodi del 48," in Milanese patois, which has failed at Florence, and "Allegri, s'ha spanto il Vin," in Venetian dialect, which has been successful at the Apollo Theatre of Venice. ....The *Italie* announces the speedy reopening of the Philharmonic Theatre of Naples. The Meynadier Company will give regular dramatic representations there, but on Tuesdays and Sundays opera-bouffe is to be performed by a special company. ....There will be two musical festivals this Autumn to interest amateurs—one at Gloucester, during the first week in September, being the gathering of the Three Choirs, and the other at Bonn, in August, the latter being the post-second centenary celebration of last year. The first performance of the Passion-play at Oberammergau will be on the 24th of June. The dates at which it will be repeated are July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, and Sept. 3, 9, 17 and 24. ....The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* supplies an interesting account of the Whitsuntide Musical Festival at Cologne, under the direction of Herr FERDINAND HILLER. It was the forty-eighth "Niederrheinisch Musikfest," which is held in turn at Aix-la-Chapelle, Düsseldorf, and Cologne. The chief singers were Frau BELLINGRATH-WAGNER, Fräulein SCHWARTZ, (Soprano;) Frau JOACHIM, (Contralto;) Herr GUNZ, (Tenor,) and Herr STOCKHAUSEN, (Basso.) Herr FRANZ WEBER presided at the organ. The executants amounted to 723, collected from Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, Amsterdam, Brussels, and other towns. Concertmeister JAFFA, of Cologne, was *Chef d'Orchestre*. The performances took place in the fine hall, the "Gürzenich." Two new works (occasional) were executed; the one a Festival Overture, by Herr REINECKE, of Leipzig, in which he interwove the Handelian air, "See, the conquering hero comes," and BACH's psalm, "Ein feste Burg," the other a hymn for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra, "Israel's Siegesgesang," the words from the Bible, by Dr. HILLER. The latter work has seven movements, three choral, the other a combination of solo and chorus. A chorus of female voices made a great impression. Both composers were saluted at the close of their respective compositions in the usual German fashion, with the flourish of trumpets and drums. HANDEL's oratorio, "Joshua," was given, as also BACH's cantata, "Ein feste Burg," the Gluck overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis," and BEETHOVEN's Ninth Symphony. There were also gleanings from the productions of SPOHR, WEBER and GADE; but of MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, strangely enough, there was only one of his "Lieder" at the fag end of the last concert.

CUE RUSSIAN GUEST.

Services Aboard in Honor of the Infant Grand Duke—Distinguished Persons to be Present—The Vandnix and the Oneida—A Startling Story—Courtesies to One Heroic Visitors—Ball Aboard of the Vandnix.

The Russian Imperial corvette *Vandnix*, which arrived at this port on the 8th inst. after a passage of fifty-five days from the Cape of Good Hope, including a short stoppage at St. Helena, an account of whose voyage was given in the Times of the 9th, on Thursday came up from below and anchored at the compass buoys, where she is being thoroughly refitted and painted, preparatory to the celebration of a solemn mass of thanksgiving and Te Deum in honor of the birth of the Grand Duke GEORGE ALEXANDROWITSCH, the son of the heir apparent of the Russian Crown. The ceremonies will be similar to those which will be solemnized today at the Greek Chapel on Second-avenue, a notice of which will be found in another column. The services are to be conducted by Rev. NICOLAS BJERNING, and will be held on the run-deck of the *Vandnix*, which will be appropriately draped with flags and decorated with garlands. A miniature altar has been improvised, which is said to be a marvel of good taste and ingenuity. Besides the Russian Minister, M. CATACASY, with his attaches, there will be expected to be present Admiral GONOW and staff, Admiral SMITH, a number of officers of the navy and Corps of Marines, Gen. MCDOWELL and staff, and the civic authorities.

It may not be improper to state in connection with the *Vandnix*, that arrangements are being made among the United States Naval officers at this port to tender the Russian visitors a grand reception and ball in acknowledgment of their gallant services in rescuing forty of the men of the disabled United States steamer *Oneida*, when she was ran down in the offing of Yokohama, Japan, on the night of Jan. 24, 1869, by the Pacific and Oriental steamship *Bombay*. Capt. MICHALOFF, the commander of the Russian corvette makes statements that appear to contradict the testimony as given by the officers of the *Bombay*. He positively swore that they did not hear the guns of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅛	200 Cons. Coal of Md.. 32⅛
500 do......small.112	100 do......... 32⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅛	100 do...bet. call. 31⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111	100 West. Union Tel.. 58⅜
64,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅛	100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 43⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, new......114⅛	200 do.......... 43⅞
	1500 do......... 43
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. old. 72⅛	50 Am.M.Un.Ex.,b.c. 54
26,000 do........ 73	500 Reading.......117⅛
4,000 do........ 72⅛	200 do...bet. call.117
6,000 Tenn.St.6s,new. 72⅜	100 Mich. Cen........123⅛
3,000 N. C.6s, Sp.Tax. 20⅛	100 do........... 123
10,000 do........ 20⅛	100 L. S. & M. S., b. c..114
15,000 do........ 20⅛	100 Panama.......... 82
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 69⅞	300 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 31⅛
	200 do.......... 31⅛
2,000 do......... 69⅞	200 Union Pac........ 29⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95⅛	200 do..bet. call, c. 29⅛
2,000 Long Dock Bds. 90⅛	1300 do........... 29⅛
1,000 U.Pac.7s.L.G.Bs. 84	100 Chi. & N. W........ 77
14,000 U. Pac.10s, Inc. 83⅛	100 do...b. c., b30. 77
10,000 do........ 83⅛	100 do........... 76⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 1st........ 93⅛	10 Chi.&N.W.Pf.,b.c. 93⅛
2,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 78	100 do............ 91⅛
3,000 H.&St.J.Con.Bs.103⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 60⅞
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 98⅛	50 P.,Ft.W.& C.guar.100
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. div.... 89⅛	240 Del., Lack. & W....105⅞
	100 Chi. & R. I., b. c..122⅞
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.100⅛	100 St. Louis & I. M... 51
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8s....102⅛	200 Morris & Essex..... 92
3,000 Han. & D. 1st.... 82	50 Han. & St. Jo...... 90
2,000 O.&Miss.2d,new. 88	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf... 91
20 Continental Bank.100	100 Bost., H. & E., s10.. 2⅛
6 B'k of Commerce..123	100 do.......... 2⅛
25 Alb. & Susq....... 95⅛	300 do.......b60. 2
100 At. & Pac. Pf....... 35⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,500 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.111⅛	200 L. S. & M. So..b.c.114
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.114⅛	100 do.........114⅛
120,000 do.......s3.114⅛	1100 do........114⅛
10,000 Tenn.St.6s,old.. 72⅛	300 Union Pac. R..... 29⅛
200 Canton Co........ 83⅛	100 Illinois Cen........136
100 Maryland Coal Co. 37⅛	200 Morris & Essex.... 92
200 do.......... 37	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 88⅛
200 Con. Coal of Md... 31⅛	100 Chic. & N. W...b3. 76⅞
600 do........... 31⅛	200 do........... 76⅞
200 Mariposa Pf....... 7⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 91⅛
300 West. U. Tel...b3. 59	100 do............. 91⅛
[illegible] do.............. 58	100 Chic. & R. I...... 122⅞
[illegible] do...bet. call. 59⅛	300 do.bet.call.b3.122⅞
100 Pacific Mail...... 43⅜	20 N. J. Central......110
100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 54	200 Mil. & St. P....... 60⅞
100 Harlem R.........131	100 H. & St. Joseph.... 87
100 Mich. Cen....b60.126	100 H. & St. Joe Pf.... 90
200 do..........b3.126	100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 31⅛

SATURDAY, June 17—P. M.

The Bank return is favorable to continued ease in money. There is a gain since last Monday of $1,768,523 in Greenbacks, and $273,757 in Gold Notes. The circulation is down $78,318. The general line of deposits is up $1,381,814. In point of lawful Money strength the Statement is $1,716,405 better than last week, and the present excess over the required 25 ₩ cent. to liabilities is $16,684,312. The Treasury Office received in Gold for Customs, during the week, $2,494,690, and paid out $832,096 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office also sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Exports of Specie for the week include only a moderate amount of American Gold Coin. Money closed at 3 to 5 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers on a limited employment. The Foreign Exchanges were firm on London at 110⅛@110⅜ ₩ cent. The Public Funds were ⅛@⅛ ₩ cent. higher than on Friday on a small offering of Bonds. The sales of Gold were again steady at 112⅜ ₩ cent.

The Stock speculation looked weak through the forenoon, and while there was some improvement on the Bank return, in the afternoon, the temper of the market was by no means confident, and with the exception of a few special favorites like Rock Island there was no marked advance in prices. The prominent Brokers, as usual on Race Day, and on Saturday, left the Street early.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92⅛	93
Reading Railroad	117	117
Chicago and Rock Island	122⅛	123⅛
North-west Common	76⅛	77⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	79⅛
St. Paul Common	61	60⅛
Lake Shore	114	114⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛	61⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	59⅛
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	29	29⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102	101⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	92	91⅛
Union Land Grants	84	84
Union Incomes	83⅛	83

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

Gold receipts	$491,650 73
Gold payments	1,073,036 24
Gold balance	80,263,612 30
Currency receipts	426,939 21
Currency payments	689,616 23
Currency balance	4,297,841 00
Customs	302,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,017,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81....114	5-20 coup., '67........114⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81...117⅛	5-20 coup., '68........114⅛
5-20 coup., '62........112⅛	10-40 reg............109⅛
5-20 coup., '64........112⅛	10-40 coup...........110⅛
5-20 coup., '65........112⅛	6s currency..........115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i. '65...114⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....72⅛	Ark. 6s, Funded.... 55⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..72⅛	Ala.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.. 85
Virginia 6s, old.... 67⅛	Ohio 6s, '81........ 102
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 73	Ohio 6s, '86........ 102
Va. 6s, registered, old. 54⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70.... 112
Georgia 6s.......... 87	Ill. coup. 6s, '77..... 100
Ga. 7s, gold bonds... 93	Ill. coup. 6s, '79..... 100
N. Car. 6s, old....... 47	Ill. War Loan........ 100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66. 31	Ind. 6s, War Loan.... 100
N. Car. new bonds.... 26⅛	Indiana 5s.......... 100
N. Car. Spec. Tax.... 20⅛	Michigan 6s, '73..... 102
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 62⅛	Michigan 6s, '78..... 102
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 80	Michigan 6s, '83..... 102
Missouri 6s......... 96⅛	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.. 108⅛
Louisiana 6s........ 70	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.. 115
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.. 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72. 106
La. 8s, L. Bonds, '75.. 87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73. 106
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 106
California 7s........ 113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 106
Cal. 7s, large bonds.. 112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 106
Connecticut 6s...... 103⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 106
Rhode Island 6s..... 103⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. 104
Alabama 8s......... 102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75. 104
Ala. 8s, railroad bds.. 92	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76. 104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92⅛	Del., L. & West. 2d.... 98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 92	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 88⅛	T. & W. 1st, St.L.div. 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 89⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 85⅛
Erie 1st Ext.......100⅛	Tol. & W. Equip.Bds. 80
Erie 1st, Ind......... 98	Tol. & W. Cons. conv. 90
Erie 2d, 7s, '79..... 98⅛	Han. & Naples 1st.... 98
Erie 3d, 7s, '83..... 92⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 88⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 85
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 88	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 88⅛
Long Dock Bds...... 90	Gal. & Chic. Ext..... 101
Hud. R. 7s,2d S.F.,'85.103	Gal. & Chic. 2d...... 98⅛
Harlem 1st, 7s..... 102	Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 105⅛
Har. Con.M.& S.F.6s. 98	Morris & Essex 1st.... 103
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 94	N. J. Cen. New Bds... 103
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds. 98	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.. 105
M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.. 118⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st. 114	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 95
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d.. 98	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92⅛
M. So.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c. 101	Clev. & Pitts. 2d..... 98
Pac. R.7s,guar.by Mo.100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 96
Cen. Pac. Bds....... 101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 98
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 90	Chic. & Alton S. F.... 97
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 84⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st.... 104
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 83⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc..... 98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75.. 105	Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 102⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 97
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.. 95	Penn. R. R. Bonds.... 98
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 77⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.. 107⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F... 100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d. 92
Chic. & N. W. Int.Bs. 94	Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 96
Chic. & N. W. C'd Bs. 93	Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 94
Chic.& N.W. Ex'n Bs. 97⅛	Joliet & Chic. 1st.... 100
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 97⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 97
Han. & St. Jos. conv. 102⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 100
Lack. & West. Bds.... 102	Bos., H. & Erie guar.. 22
Del., L. & West. 1st.. 99	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138⅛	Commonwealth....... 97
Merchants'.........121	Park................162
America............150	Manufac's & Merch's.104
City...............275	Central National.....108
Phenix.............110	Second National......180
Tradesmen's........155	Ninth National.......116
Gallatin National....105	Tenth National.......124
Merch.' Exchange.....102	Bank's & Brok's Ass. 98
State of New-York.....111	Pennsylvania Coal.... 225
Commerce.........123	Maryland Coal Co..... 37⅛
Mechanics' Bk'g Ass.115⅛	Spring Mountain Coal 80⅛
Ocean.............. 95⅛	Canton Co., Balt...... 83
Mercantile.........128	Consolidated Coal Md. 31⅛
American Exchange..114⅛	Western Union Tel.... 58⅞
Pacific.............107	Quicksilver Mining... 12
Chatham............170⅛	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.. 20⅛
Bank of N. America..107⅛	Mariposa Min. Co..... 4
Irving..............128	Mariposa Min. Pref... 7⅛
Metropolitan........139	Mariposa Min. T. C'ts. 20
East River..........118⅛	Adams Express....... 80⅛
Market.............125	Wells-Fargo Express. 47
Nassau.............107	Wells-Fargo Ex.scrip 2⅛
Corn Exchange......128	American at U. Ex... 54
St. Nicholas.........123	United States Ex..... 56
Marine.............165	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 43⅞

The week's Imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $6,724,871.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in June in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	9,800	744,100	79,800	2,100
1871	7,000	474,200	519,000	2,100
	Dec. 2,800	Dec. 269,900	Inc. 440,200	Dec. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	42,900	2,644,700	207,500	82,000
1871	55,900	2,985,700	2,612,800	29,700
	Inc. 13,000	Inc. 341,000	Inc. 2,405,300	Dec. 52,300

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	41,800	42,900	55,900
Wheat, bushels	2,069,900	2,644,900	2,985,700
Corn, bushels	896,800	207,500	2,612,800
Barley, bushels	11,800	82,000	29,700
Oats, bushels	582,400	495,800	730,400
Rye, bushels	186,000	217,800	40,300
Malt, bushels	67,500	67,900	71,600
Feed, lbs	291,100	2,867,600	735,800

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening June 16. From the figures thus obtained, it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 24,046 bales against 28,180 bales last week, 26,402 bales the previous week, and 40,178 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,845,178 bales against 2,800,478 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 1,044,698 bales. The details of the receipts for this week, (as per telegraph,) and the corresponding week of 1870, are as follows:

Receipts received this week at	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	5,495	5,774
Mobile	1,627	1,234
Charleston	2,475	1,228
Savannah	1,861	2,614
Texas	2,710	869
Tennessee, &c	2,522	2,297
Florida	71	73
North Carolina	1,009	321
Virginia	2,273	1,176
Total receipts	24,046	15,586
Increase this year	8,520	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 20,970 bales, of which 12,755 were to Great Britain, 5,948 to France, and 2,267 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 224,851 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 16.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week 1870.	Stock. 1871.	Stock. 1870.
New-Orleans	8,276	14,482	19,280	80,298	87,436
Mobile	....	....	3,039	15,241	21,027
Charleston	....	....	1,230	7,011	7,251
Savannah	....	....	3,481	8,490	20,289
Texas	2,096	4,206	6,501	64,202	18,609
New-York	2,383	2,282	6,573	37,600	49,000
Other ports	....	....	149	12,000	14,688
Total	12,755	20,970	40,283	224,851	229,277
Total since Sept. 1	2,346,260	3,602,732	2,022,524	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 19,362 bales, while the stocks to-night are 4,426 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the move of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to June 9, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Exported since Sept. 1 to Great Britain.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	1,365,916	1,105,781	766,479	1,219,975	74,372
Mobile	391,681	297,909	242,189	227,605	16,156
Charleston	334,655	221,123	133,387	172,576	7,831
Savannah	712,951	460,962	349,970	460,805	12,026
Texas	283,060	221,157	124,387	160,960	56,916
New-York	238,248	124,848	576,986	638,246	87,200
Florida	13,444	21,179	....	....	....
North Car.	88,164	56,307	70	70	825
Virginia	226,985	136,060	5,310	5,810	3,251
Other ports	62,955	30,274	24,737	41,927	10,000
Total this y'r	3,821,132	....	2,226,586	2,974,762	238,286
Total last y'r	....	2,724,962	1,239,132	1,362,452	280,570

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

☞ A LIMITED AMOUNT OF LOUISVILLE City (Kentucky) Seven per Cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes, for sale by
HALLGARTEN & BROTHER, No. 28 Broad st.

☞ NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 17.

By Judge Monell.

William H. Westervelt vs. Charles H. Conrad; order granted.

Robert M. Welch vs. Emma Welch; motion denied.

Cesar Fontana vs. Geo. J. Moore; (see memorandum on papers.)

Mary Burn vs. Thomas Carragher; order granted.

John H. Puleston et al. vs. Frances B. Wallace; order modifying order of reference granted.

James A. Patterson vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 17.

By Judge Larremore.

Strong vs. Black; motion denied.

In the matter of Charles P. Bucking; examination ordered.

Bondellon vs. Hartman et al.; answer of defendant Wolf be overruled as frivolous.

Holthausen vs. Pondir; commission to issue.

In the matter of Selim Jones; appointment of guardian.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Unkart vs. Graetzner; motion granted on payment of costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY—JUNE 17.

DECISIONS.

By Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of William W. Borden and Horace P. Geary, bankrupts.—In this case, which affects the fifty per cent. clause, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered the following decision yesterday: The debts proved on which the bankrupts are liable as principal debtors are at the minimum amount $10,766 24. Fifty per cent. of this sum is $5,383 12. In view of the testimony as to the condition of the stock of goods turned over by the bankrupts when they filed their voluntary petition in bankruptcy, July 21, 1869, I must reject the appraisement of such stock made at $4,606 84, July 27, 1869. That appraisement was, on the proofs, very much exaggerated. How much it is impossible to say. There is no safe guide but the amount assigned realized for the goods by the assignee. There is no satisfactory evidence that the goods suffered any depreciation in value between July 21, 1869, and the time when the assignee sold them, whether before or after they came into the assignee's hands, or that the bankrupts are entitled to have any larger sum taken as the value of such goods in determining the amount of their assets under section 33 of the act, as amended by the act of July 27, 1868, (15 U. S. Stat. at Large, 227,) than the sum realized by the assignee. This same view, in the evidence, applies to all the property of the bankrupts. The assignee certifies that the proceeds in his hands of property sold and of debts collected and the debts uncollected, but in his opinion good and collectable, amount to $4,933 14. This amount does not include the expenses of selling the property, but such expenses were only about $250, and the $4,933 14 is less than the $5,383 12 by $449 98. The proceedings having been commenced after Jan. 1, 1869, and the debtors not having shown that their assets are equal, or have been at the time since they filed their petition, equal to fifty per cent. of the claims proved against their estate, after which they are or were liable as principal debtors, and not having filed the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of their creditors, to whom they are to become liable as principal debtors, and who have proved their claims, discharges are refused. Cheney and Dixon for the bankrupts; C. A. Seward and J. B. Fogarty for the opposing creditors.

George B. King vs. Lehman H. Mandelbaum.—In this case the plaintiff sought to enjoin the defendant from infringing on a patent for an improvement in fluting machines, and to recover the profits arising from said infringement. The case is said to involve millions of invested capital, and was yesterday decided by Judge BLATCHFORD in favor of the plaintiff.

Messrs. C. A. Seward and S. D. Lord for the plaintiff, and E. W. and C. B. Stoughton for defendants.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

TAXATION OF COSTS IN CASE REMOVED TO MARINE COURT.

Wilhelmina Kramer vs. John Baumel.—This action was removed from the Supreme Court into the Marine Court, under the law of 1871; judgment was rendered for the defendant with costs. The clerk referred the question of costs to Mr. Justice Shea, who (after hearing defendant's attorney, and with the concurrence of Judges Alker, Gross and Tracy,) made the following order: "The clerk is directed to tax the costs of the defendant according to the provisions of the code of procedure relating to costs in the Court from which the case proceeded.
James J. Thomson, for defendant.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The members of the Seventh Regiment have finally decided not to go into encampment this Summer. The restless ones are now agitating the excursion idea, and as the Mayor and citizens of New-Haven have sent a formal letter of invitation for the regiment to pay that city a visit, the movement may prove successful. The New-Haven letter of invitation is a strong contrast to the character of the Fisk-Boston correspondence, and shows how true gentlemen are appreciated. In all of the numerous and extensive excursions undertaken and successfully carried out by the Seventh Regiment, the initiative was always taken by the citizens of the cities receiving the command, and it is painful to true lovers of the militia forces to see a roughish pedler pitifully begging for official recognition at the hands of the Boston officials. In all probability the Seventh will go to New-Haven before the heat of Summer passes off.

The First Brigade assembled for the second time on Thursday, and succeeded in having a field-day and inspection, the weather being, as usual, rainy. Gen. WARD seems to be unfortunate, as the weather is generally moist for his field days, and though he endeavors to cheat the elements by postponements, the attempt is usually unsuccessful. If the General persists in having the inspection, he is abused by the men, because their uniforms are damaged, if he postpones the drills others again blame him for that, and the newspapers poke fun at him in the most unseeming manner. A correspondent suggests to us that it would be a good idea for the brigade to adopt umbrellas as a portion of the outfit. The drill was a success, however, and the First Brigade did well.

The several regiments in this City are very quiet just at present.

The Ninth Regiment has gone to Boston, and the departure of the command on Friday was the signal for a crowd. The wonderful Colonel, who so recently experienced Boston religion, paraded with his outrageous staff of Erie employes, all bedizened with gold and feathers, and the Prince of Erie also added to the absurdity of his position as Colonel of a regiment that glories in its war record by placing these colored servants in the van, as a fitting bodyguard to His Serene Highness the Admiral of Narragansett, and Commander-in-Chief of the Erie Guard. The band was in full strength, and gave the spectators some splendid music, though the gorgeous uniforms worn by LEVY and PATTI did appear odd in a band, though it was all right, as the Ninth is no longer a military organization, having simply dropped into a junketing party, devoted to pic-nic encampments, opera bouffe and Boston religious excursions. The Seventy-first Regiment has decided not to receive the Ninth on its return home.

Matters in the Twenty-second Regiment are rather dull. Where is Major McGrath? He ought to be about and enliven the boys. Is the Twenty-second going to Sing Sing this year?

A grand review of the Canadian troops encamped at Camp Niagara, was held on Wednesday, by Sir Geo. E. Cartier. Four thousand men were under arms, and there was a very brilliant display. Sir George and the commanding officers of corps in camp were entertained by the Brigade Staff. In response to his health, which was proposed by Col. Ross, Sir George expressed himself as being highly delighted with the camp, and with the arrangements that had been made.

The Washington National Guards have adopted a new uniform, as follows: Single-breasted dress coat of cadet grey, West Point standard, with standing collar trimmed with black and gold braid, with two small regimental buttons; breast trimmed with black braid and three rows of large brass buttons; edges of skirts à la swallow-tail trimmed with black; "slashes" of gray with black and gold braid, and three large buttons on panels of each skirt and cuffs; coats for officers and privates to be of the same style; pants are to be made of the same goods as coat.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment has decided to go into encampment at Frederick at an early date, the arrangements being nearly completed.

It is announced that the several rifle clubs of Charleston, S. C., contemplate a celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie on the 28th inst. In the palmy days of yore this anniversary was always duly honored by a military parade, by fervid strains of patriotic eloquence, and by social reunions, the remembrance of which is yet pleasant to the citizens of Charleston.

The review of the Second Brigade of New-Jersey National Guard, Gen. DeHart Commandant, at Elizabeth, on the 13th inst., was a fine affair. The line formed at 1½, and then marched to the parade ground, half a mile from town. After going through some manœuvres they were reviewed by Gov. Randolph and staff, and Major-Gen. Runyon and staff. The appearance and discipline of the men was the subject of universal laudation.

The Thirty-fourth anniversary of the Boston National Lancers was brought to a successful termination on Thursday evening by a dinner at Faneuil Hall, all the members of the corps, some 300 in number, participating in the banquet. At five o'clock, the red and black coats, the latter being the past and honorary members, assembled at the armory, on Sudbury-street, to the music of the Chelsea Brass Band, marched to Faneuil Hall, where the repast had been prepared. The evening was, of course, most agreeably spent.

A meeting was held recently at the Laclede Hotel, in St. Louis, for the purpose of organizing the Missouri Guard. Quite a number of prominent citizens were present, and took part in the organization of the Company. After various preliminaries had been gone through, the company was organized with a full roster of officers.

We have received cards for the annual reception of the Riverview Corps of Cadets, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which interesting event will come off on the 20th inst. The cards are very handsomely gotten up, and remind us of those issued by the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point.

The third annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will be held at Newport, R. I., July 7, 1871. Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan will preside. The business meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 12 o'clock M.; the literary exercises at 7 o'clock P. M., same place. Oration by Col. Granville P. Hawes, of New-York. Poem by H. H. Brownell, Esq., of Rhode Island. Memorial address on the life of the late Admiral Farragut by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, of New-York. Banquet at the Ocean House at 9 P. M. It is expected that nearly all the officers, both of the army and navy, who served in the Department of the Gulf during the war will be present.

The Ellsworth Zouaves, of Chicago, is still in existence, but has for some time labored under great difficulties and internal discord. A move was recently made to revive the fortunes of the command. Capt. Donlin has been "cashiered," and J. M. Devitt, Second Sergeant in the company when Ellsworth was its leader, has been placed in command. There are thirty active members in the company, and others are expected soon to join it. Its ranks are open to young men of good character. It has a neat hall in Lombard Block, and proposes there to become more popular than ever.

It has not yet been decided how the Massachusetts militia will encamp next Fall. As far as heard from, the commanders of the First Brigade are in favor of a brigade encampment. The commanders of the different brigades will shortly be called together by Gen. Cunningham, and will have an opportunity of expressing their preferences. The probabilities are that brigade encampments will be had all over the State, but if not, the organizations composing the different brigades will all have independent encampments.

The Heath (Penn.) Zouaves are making preparations for their coming tour through the United States, and, it is expected, will be ready to start by the last of June. Such an extensive circuit as this in prospect was never before made by any volunteer organization in the country, save the Ellsworth Zouaves, of which Capt. Batchelor, of the Heaths, was a member at the time. Each member of the company will be provided with four uniforms; first, the full Zouave red uniforms, to be worn at exhibition drills; second, the full Zouave blue uniform; third, a fatigue suit for traveling purposes, and fourth, a blue military dress, to be worn when off duty. The Zouaves, believing themselves to be the best drilled and most proficient in all that pertains to an infantry company, and desiring to test this belief, challenge any company of any arms of the service in the United States or Canadas, to a contest drill.

The Tenth Regiment of Albany paraded on the 15th inst. for evening parade. There was no music furnished, and its absence was quite perceptible in the poor marching of the men. During the march from State-street to Hudson some mischievous boys formed line on the sidewalk and ironically whistled "Poor Old Soldier," which so annoyed one of the officers of the battalion that he attacked the boys with his sword and dispersed them. The drill was far from being a success.

The officers and members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, are ordered to assemble at the armory to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, (sharp,) in full-dress uniform, white trousers, white gloves, knapsacks, overcoats rolled, for inspection. The commandant, Capt. Abram L. Webber, expects to see every member present. The members of the late K Company, Thirty-seventh Regiment, intend entertaining the original members of this company on the above evening, for courtesies received since their advent in the Seventy-first.

The reunion of the Army of the James will be held in this City on the third Wednesday of July, the 12th proximo. Gen. Terry will deliver the address, and Col. John Hay will read the poem. The head-quarters of the organization will be at the Astor House. The Executive Committee, of which Major-Gen. Charles K. Graham is Chairman, earnestly solicit a full attendance of all officers formerly connected with the Army of the James.

While a militia regiment was marching across a bridge at Waterford, N. Y., recently, a little boy was crowded into the canal. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who showed that he deserved his epaulettes, jumped in, with sword, spurs and all, and brought him safely to land.

BULLOFF'S ARREST.

A Dispute About the Reward—Suit Begun for One Thousand Dollars.

From the Binghamton Republican, June 14.

CHAUNCEY LIVINGSTON, by his attorney, B. R. JOHNSON, Esq., has sued the Messrs. HALBERT, serving a supreme writ, to recover from them the reward of $1,000, offered last August by them for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of MIRICK. LIVINGSTON will put in a plea that he is entitled to the entire reward, as being the only person who arrested or aided in arresting the murderers. Col. BROWN and A. C. MATTHEWS, who arrested BULLOFF, after his discharge, have retained the services of Messrs. CHAPMAN and MARTIN, and are prepared to test the matter; and CYRUS STOCKWELL and the other young man who pursued BULLOFF from the railroad track upon Mr. LIVINGSTON'S premises, and finally brought him to jail, have engaged the services of LEWIS SEYMOUR, Esq.

The Messrs. HALBERT are ready to pay the bounty, without any quibble or delay, as soon as it shall be legally determined to whom it shall be paid. We understand that Mr. LIVINGSTON, in bringing the suit, does not do it for the sake of forcing the HALBERTS to pay it immediately, or because he doubts their willingness to pay it, but it is done for the purpose of having the matter of the rewards legally settled by the Courts, and an impartial referee will undoubtedly be appointed to hear the evidence.

The circumstances of the arrest of BULLOFF have been published too often to need repetition in full. On the morning after the morning of the murder, CYRUS STOCKWELL, FRANK DAVIS, and other young men, halted BULLOFF, who was making his escape from the city on the Erie Railway track, and he escaped from them by dodging behind a train of cars. They learned by Dr. ELY that the man had gone down to the bank of the river by the side of Mr. LIVINGSTON'S lot, and they went upon Mr. LIVINGSTON'S premises in pursuit. Mr. LIVINGSTON, who was watching his garden, stopped the boys and ordered them away, after they had made their errand known to him. The boys went at a respectful distance from Mr. LIVINGSTON'S lot, as he bade them, and waited for some time, until Mr. LIVINGSTON discovered BULLOFF in his out-house, and they heard him call for his hired man to come and help secure the man he had made prisoner. The boys then came up, and BULLOFF was placed in their hands to deliver to the jail. The case of Messrs. MATTHEWS and BROWN embraces the rearrest of BULLOFF on information furnished by Mr. MATTHEWS, after the prisoner had been released, and had taken his departure from Binghamton. The facts of the detection and arrest by these gentlemen are not disputed, and we do not repeat them in detail.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 9 of the Bureau of Statistics—Delay Explained.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In reply to the question, "Why cannot the monthly reports be issued more promptly?" the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics desires to say, it is chiefly owing to the great extent of our country, stretching as it does from Eastport to Alaska, and from Pembina to Brownsville, and to the fact that returns from the more distant, as well as the larger custom-houses, do not reach Washington until from forty-five to fifty days after the termination of each month. For instance, the returns for the month of March, which appear in Monthly No. 9, now in press, were not received from Alaska, Corpus Christi and New-York, until the 15th of May, while the largest return for the quarter ended March 31, also published in No. 9, did not reach the Bureau till May 26. It is, therefore, impossible to publish the Monthly, as in England, in ten days after the expiration of each month. Monthly Report No. 9 shows the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of March, 1871, and for the nine months ended March 31, 1871, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1870. The following synopsis has been furnished us:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Month ended March 31, 1871	$53,915,423	$53,476,230	$3,183,236
Month ended March 31, 1870	45,100,245	45,778,735	2,672,565
Nine months ended March 31, 1871	383,900,194	374,327,522	22,024,979
Nine months ended March 31, 1870	333,252,371	310,452,371	23,542,401

It will be noticed that for the nine months ended March 31, 1871, the exports exceeded the imports by $12,952,307, as compared with an excess of $742,401 during the corresponding period of 1870.

The portions of the imports and exports for the nine months ended March 31, 1871, which consisted of merchandise, and specie and bullion, respectively, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	$366,925,565	$320,050,248	$10,120,449
Specie and bullion	16,974,629	54,777,274	11,904,530
Total	$383,900,194	$374,827,522	$22,024,979

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	$312,246,021	$280,865,844	$11,953,152
Specie and bullion	21,006,850	29,586,527	11,590,259
Total	$333,252,871	$310,452,371	$23,543,401

The relative amount of the foregoing carried in American and foreign vessels, and in land vehicles, respectively, during the nine months ended March 31, 1871, was as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (mixed values.)	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$108,524,851	$133,649,515	$7,193,569
Foreign vessels	263,894,969	274,771,628	13,111,426
Cars and other land vehicles	11,161,311	3,676,118	1,719,984

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (mixed values.)	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$104,169,735	$126,752,208	$9,941,161
Foreign vessels	228,083,636	240,522,080	12,802,240

The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended March 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	10,693	3,638,511	10,366	3,612,085
Foreign vessels	19,190	5,913,184	19,099	5,832,261
Total	29,883	9,551,695	29,465	9,446,346

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	10,264	2,413,537	10,190	2,400,947
Foreign vessels	19,602	5,755,564	19,547	5,845,781
Total	29,866	8,169,101	29,737	8,246,578

The total number of immigrants arriving during the quarter ended March 31, 1870, was 26,046, of whom 17,172 were males, and 8,874 females; 4,195 were under fifteen years of age, 18,006 were fifteen and under forty, and 3,849 were forty and upward. Of the total number of immigrants, 6,360 were from England, 4,468 Ireland, 1,073 Scotland, 135 Wales, 1,141 Great Britain, (not specified, supposed to be mostly Irish,) 12,697 Germany, 5,911 Austria, 1,978 Canada, 2,461 Nova Scotia. For occupations and other details see the report.

The Supply Bill—Letter from Hon. David B. Hill.

The Ithica *Journal* of yesterday publishes the following letter from Hon. DAVID B. HILL to its editor, Hon. J. H. SELKREG, and says, that it refers also to Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and also Chairman of the House Conference Committee, for the truth of Mr. HILL'S statement.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 8, 1871.

Hon. J. H. Selkreg:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d inst. inclosing to me an extract from an article in the New-York *World*, reflecting upon your action in reference to the Supply bill, and in which you state I have knowledge of its untruthfulness, and request a statement to that effect, is at hand.

I cheerfully comply with your request, and take pleasure in thus vindicating a political opponent.

So far as the article charges you with having done or having sought to do anything that was improper in connection with that bill, I do not hesitate to say that I know it is entirely unfounded and untrue. Of my own personal knowledge your action, so far as any action at all was had by you, was fair and honorable, and the insinuations of the *World* article are unjust and uncalled for.

I regret that a charge of the kind has been made.

I do not deem it necessary to enter into any particulars, or to correct any other inaccuracies there may be in the article, but content myself with putting you right.

I trust, therefore, no other use will be made of this except such as will be deemed necessary to vindicate yourself. I remain yours, respectfully,

DAVID B. HILL.

A Young Man Accidentally Shot by a Lady.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, June 15.

The remains of Mr. CHARLES WALLACE were brought to the city yesterday evening. He had been staying for some time at the house of Mr. JACOB JUDD, his relation, who resided near Dry Creek, twenty miles from Nashville. Three-quarters of a mile off lived Miss ANNA WINHAM, to whom he was betrothed. He paid her a visit Tuesday afternoon, and while at her house volunteered to repair a gate. A gimlet being required for the work, both went to the shelf upon which such things were kept. Lying on the shelf, Miss WINHAM found a revolver and picked it up, when Mr. WALLACE remarked that it was unloaded, he having handled it before. At that moment the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in his temple. He exclaimed, "ANNA, you have shot me," and fell to the floor. On realizing what she had done, Miss WINHAM covered her face with her hands, shrieked "I have killed him," and fainted. She has been delirious ever since the sad occurrence, and the only words she utters are, "I have killed him." Last night she was in a very critical condition, and it is feared she will never recover from the shock.

Mr. WALLACE never spoke after he was shot, and expired at about 7 o'clock that evening. Miss WINHAM'S brother had previously loaded the revolver, a fact of which she and Mr. WALLACE were ignorant.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Programme for the Commencement—Bayard Taylor's German Lectures—Flag Presentation—A Freshman Supper—Disgraceful Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ITHACA, N. Y., Friday, June 16, 1871.

Beautifully located at the head of Cayuga Lake, lies one of the prettiest villages of Central New-York. Nestling, like the palace of Como, in the midst of hills which seem to shut out the universe, it possesses a wealth of nature's beauties which will ever make it attractive to the admirer of natural scenery. There are abundant reasons for believing that Ithaca will, in the course of a few years, become a very popular Summer resort, and in anticipation of this, one of the most beautiful gorges in the vicinity has already been opened, walks made, bridges built, &c., so that it may be visited with pleasure and safety. The great obstacle to the growth of Ithaca has been the lack of means of communication, but this want has almost disappeared in the number of railroads which are in process of construction in the vicinity.

We have been suffering to a very great extent from the heat, but the weather has lately moderated and become even cooler than usual at this period of the year, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that the approaching Commencement exercises at Cornell University will not become oppressive in consequence of the weather.

The course of lectures on early German literature, which Prof. BAYARD TAYLOR has just delivered here, excites a great deal of interest. Beginning with the earliest dawning of German literature, he passed, in rapid review, all of the principal authors and styles up to the classic period of the language, in the eighteenth century. A special and well-deserved tribute was paid to LUTHER and his influence in settling the present idiom of the language, and in discountenancing the use of foreign forms of expression, which was so prevalent in his time. The course concluded with an examination into the character and works of FRIEDRICH VON LOGAU, the most famous poet and epigrammatist of his century.

The "Schedule of the Exercises during the week of the Third Annual Commencement," has just been issued, and from it we learn that they will begin on Monday next, June 19, with the public competition for the Woodford medal, an annual prize valued at $100 for the best English oration, both in matter and delivery, offered by Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD to the members of the graduating class. A selection of the best six from the whole number presented has been made, and the time of delivery limited to eighteen minutes each. The subjects for the present year are: 1. Comparison between the French and English Struggles for Liberty in the Seventeenth Century. 2. The Right of Suffrage. 3. Theories of History. 4. Territorial Extension of the United States. 5. Relation of Civilization to Poetical Literature. 6. Alexander Hamilton.

On Tuesday, the class day exercises of the graduating class will take place at Library Hall, in the afternoon, after which the class-ivy, imported from England at the expense of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, will be planted, and the calumet of peace smoked at the College campus. In the evening an address will be delivered before the scientific colleges by ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., United States Commissioner of Mines.

The formal opening of the Sibley Building by the Governor of the State of New-York and the authorities of the University, will take place on Wednesday morning, on the University grounds. The address is to be delivered by Prof. DANIEL C. GILMAN M. A., of Yale College. This building, similar in construction, though slightly inferior in size, to the other University stone structures, is the gift of Mr. HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester, one of the trustees of the institution, and is intended for the accommodation of the College of Mechanic Arts and the School of Engineering. In the afternoon the annual meeting of the trustees occurs, and the President gives a reception in the evening to the members of the University and invited guests, at Cascadilla-place. The Commencement exercises begin at 9 o'clock the next morning.

All the trimestrial examinations begin and conclude during the present week, as well as those held for the purpose of awarding prizes. The number of the latter is very large, and they are given in nearly all branches. There has been a very noticeable increase in the severity and thoroughness of the examinations held at the close of the present term as distinguished from others which have preceded it, and it is expected that this severity will be introduced into the examinations for admission, which begin on the 19th. The system of marking recitations and basing the standing of the student upon the records, does not obtain here, and the greatest stress is laid upon the examinations which the student periodically sustains. Constant attendance, and no marked deficiency in the recitations are insisted upon, and the lack of these can only be compensated for, by handing in a very correct paper. This practice is more in accordance with the system of examinations in the higher institutions of learning abroad, and is rapidly gaining ground among instructors in this country.

The students of the University were, yesterday afternoon, presented with a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Ithaca. It was presented in a neat speech by Mr. BOSTWICK, of Ithaca, on behalf of the ladies, and received in a very fine address by the President of the University, in the course of which he spoke of the traditional enmity between town and gown, and of the good influence which similar occasions to these exert in destroying this time-honored prejudice. He referred to the creation of the military department by the United States Government, in founding the institution, as an evidence of the far-sighted wisdom which seeks the safety of the people in the intelligent and trained support of the better classes of the community; and mentioning that the landwehr was considered by some as useless, and by others as an infringement on popular liberty at the time of its establishment, he showed what a tremendous influence that body had exerted in the late war, and how a contrary policy had first allowed France to suffer a great defeat, and then placed her chief city under the control of a brutal and unthinking mob. The high character of the officers graduating from West Point was alluded to, and the want of more such leaders was shown by the fact that during the late war many cultivated and educated men were obliged to serve as privates under officers who were inferior to them in everything except in being acquainted with the rudiments of the military art. The flag is a large blue silk banner, bearing on one side the emblem of the United States, and on the other that of the State of New-York, with the monogram C. U. C., (Cornell University Cadets.) The exercises were well attended, and considering the length of time the students have bestowed on this part of their training, they are entitled to considerable praise for the correct and graceful manner in which the evolutions were executed.

A very pleasant reunion of the Freshman Class took place last evening. The literary exercises were of a public character, and on their conclusion the members of the body repaired to the Ithaca Hotel, where an ample supper had been provided. The former consisted of the usual number of essays, orations, poems, &c., and though some of them were of a high order of merit, and demonstrated both the learning and abilities of their authors, there were others of the Fitzgerald character, and the audience might justly complain that the "reasonable quantity of bad port" should be furnished before the infliction, that they might be able "to sustain the operation." During the evening the inevitable drawback which accompanies all distinctively class assemblages was experienced, in the noise and confusion caused by upper classmen. Not content with issuing a mock programme, in which vulgarity and obscenity triumphed, as is usual in such cases, over wit and common sense, some of the more reckless endeavored to prevent the continuance of the literary exercises by shouting, stamping, blowing of horns, &c. Many college students are beginning to ask themselves why such scenes as these are longer tolerated. Those who engage in them form but a small proportion of the main body, and if the fetters of an old and idle tradition could once be broken, the good sense of the majority would inevitably frown down any conduct so repugnant to gentlemanly feeling and propriety. But as we have long ago been told that "Man is but a bundle of habits," we ought also to remember that over no one is the power of habit so great as it is over the student. Accustomed as he is to traveling over paths in which hundreds of his predecessors have journeyed, reading the same books and following similar lines of reasoning, it is not strange that the force of habit should impel him to seek the same amusements they have enjoyed, and to engage in them without sufficiently considering whether they minister to his happiness or compromise his manhood. But a great point has been gained here in this respect, for when a large proportion of the University was under judgment for a similar affair, the two largest classes solemnly promised that they would never engage in any more class rushes, and hence the peace of the coming year is assured, and the occurrence of such deplorable scenes as occurred during the early part of this year rendered impossible.

It is expected that an address will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, although the time has not yet been definitely announced, and there is some probability that Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, will also take part in the exercises. The village is rapidly filling up with strangers, friends of the University and prospective Freshmen, who arrive by every boat and train, and with the thorough preparations which have been made it may safely be anticipated that the third annual Commencement will be a success.

Princeton, (N. J.) College Commencement Programme.

The following is the programme of exercises for the Princeton commencement:

On Sunday, June 25, the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Graduating Class will be preached by President McCOSH.

On Monday, June 26, the class-day celebration of Class of '71 will take place, consisting of various interesting exercises in the chapel and in the open campus, and ending with a promenade concert in the illuminated campus at night.

On Tuesday, June 27, in the morning about 9 o'clock, the gymnasts of the Class of '71 will contend in the Gymnasium for a valuable prize. At 11 o'clock an address will be delivered to the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies by Hon. WM. WORTH BELKNAP, of the Class of '48, Secretary of War.

In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall will be the great attraction to the public; while the societies of the College will hold their sacred mysteries in their respective halls. In the evening, eight orators of the junior class will contend for the golden medals, which are the prizes awarded to the first four orators.

On Wednesday, June 28, the 124th annual Commencement of the College will be honored, for the third time in the history of the College, by the presence of the President of the United States. Gen. FRANK BLAIR, of the class of '41, and many other men of distinction, will be present.

In the afternoon the Alumni dinner will close the affair. Graduates of other colleges, distinguished strangers, and patrons and friends of the college generally, present at the commencement, will be invited to the festive board.

The examinations of students entering college will be held on Saturday, June 24, and on Thursday, June 29.

Murder of a College Student by His Room-Mate.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun, Jun. 12.

A most sad occurrence took place at the East Alabama Male College, situated at Auburn, Ala., one day last week. Two young men, aged about nineteen years each, were attending college, and were room-mates, and of course the best of friends. It seems that while in their room they began playing with an apple, by pitching it at each other, and at last one of them threw it rather hard, striking his friend in the face. This so enraged him for a moment that he seized a chair and struck the other over the head, felling him to the floor. When, fearing he had seriously hurt his room-mate, he picked him up, put him on the bed, and endeavored to get him to speak. The wounded boy lay thus insensible for a day and a half, while the other one told no one about it, making some ordinary excuse when questioned for his absence. And not until just before the young man died did he let it be known what was the matter. The physicians were at once summoned, but too late. The fractured skull had rested upon the brain too long, and death ensued. He could have been saved if assistance had been called in time. It is supposed the young man who gave the blow was not conscious of the serious damage he had done, and hoping his friend would soon be over it preferred to keep the affair quiet.

Middlebury College—A New Collegiate Association.

The Alumni of Middlebury College, Vermont, resident in New-York and vicinity, assembled at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Thursday evening, and formed a permanent organization to be known as the Middlebury College Association of New-York.

An election for financial officers took place, with the following result: E. W. Chester, Esq., was elected President; Thomas J. Conant, D. D., Lyman Gilbert, D. D., Samuel Miller, Esq., E. H. Jenny, Esq., and John Spaulding, D. D., Vice-Presidents; D. J. Newland, Secretary; Charles S. Colburn, Treasurer; Peter Starr, George W. Parker, Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, Henry M. Porter and Stephen A. Walker, Executive Committee.

Communications were read from Hon. JOHN W. STEWART, Governor of Vermont; Hon. CALVIN T. HULBURD, and others, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

The meeting was addressed by Peter Starr, Esq., Geo. W. Parker, E. W. Chester, Dr. Conant, the eminent Biblical student and translator; E. H. Jenny, Ex-Gov. Tufts, of Montana; Samuel Miller, Esq., of New-Haven; Prof. Kellogg, of Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, of Newark, and Stephen A. Walker, Esq.

Population of Brooklyn.

The following are the population statistics of the City of Brooklyn, as shown by the census:

NATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	White.	Col'd.	States.	White.	Col'd.
Alabama	55	4	New-York	218,809	3,969
Arkansas	7	..	Indiana, 2		
California	136	7	N. Carolina	167	251
Connecticut	3,139	75	Indian, 1.		
Delaware	182	26	Ohio	901	9
Florida	66	7	Oregon	1	..
Georgia	250	60	Pennsylvania	3,147	167
Illinois	267	7	Rhode Island	906	12
Indiana	112	1	S. Carolina	238	118
Iowa	67	..	Tennessee	105	21
Kansas	16	..	Texas	68	1
Kentucky	152	17	Vermont	809	1
Louisiana	265	22	Virginia	506	986
Maine	1,315	3	Indian, 1.		
Maryland	839	280	West Va.	7	1
Massachusetts	5,677	34	Wisconsin	128	1
Michigan	139	1	Dist. of Col.	214	33
Minnesota	31	..	New-Mexico	6	..
Missouri	146	2	Utah	4	..
Mississippi	24	2	At sea, under U. S. flag	7	1
Nebraska	4	1			
N. Hampsh'e.	673	1	Not stated	8	5
New-Jersey	5,776	233			
Total United States				246,611	4,765
Total Indians					5

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.		Countries.	
Africa, N. S.	15	Saxony	1,050
Asia, N. S.	10	Weimar	41
Atlantic Isl'ds, N. S.	50	Wurtemburg	2,109
Australia	69	Germany, N. S.	3,919—36,771
Austria	331	Gibraltar	3
Belgium	162	Great Britain, N. S.	8
Bohemia	81	Greece	6
British America.		Holland	774
Canada	1,770	Hungary	70
New-Brunsw'k.	348	India	23
Newfoundland	318	Ireland	73,991
Nova Scotia	2,450	Italy	225
Prince Edw. I.	4	Japan	1
Brit. Am., N. S.	27—7,771	Luxembourg	15
Central Am., N. S.	1	Madeira	7
China	18	Malta	1
Cuba	271	Mexico	22
Denmark	561	New-Zealand	2
England	19,848	Norway	301
France	1,601	Poland	200
Germany.		Portugal	54
Baden	3,619	Russia	75
Bavaria	7,162	Sandwich Islands	6
Bremen	234	Scotland	4,089
Brunswick	49	South America	85
Hamburg	569	Spain	237
Hanover	4,252	Sweden	1,105
Hessen	3,623	Switzerland	687
Holstein	7	Turkey	12
Lubec	14	Wales	630
Mecklenburg	120	West Indies, N. S.	456
Nassau	100	At sea	37
Oldenburg	107	Not stated	5
Prussia	9,142		
Total foreign			144,718

*N. S., not specified.

The Bayonne Yacht Club.

The Bayonne Yacht Club have arranged to hold their fifth annual and third union regatta on the 10th of July, the race to be ten miles to windward and back from the Club-house. The Union prize will be open to all sloops belonging to recognized clubs in the following classes: First, sloops from 30 to 45 feet; second, sloops from 25 to 30 feet; third, sloops from 18 to 25 feet. With an allowance of time of two minutes to the foot. The Regatta Committee and Club members are determined to make the regatta of this year better than any previous one, and they have always been good.

Depraved Girl Burglars in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Day, June 17.

For some time past the police have known of the existence in the western part of the city of a gang of girl thieves. Some days ago they broke into a vacant house on Walnut-street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, took baths, washed out their clothing, and enjoyed themselves hugely. The neighbors notified the police, who went to the house and locked it up. But the next day the girls got in again through a cellar-window. On Thursday a family were moving out of a house at Seventeenth and Walnut streets, and, while the cars were gone with all the goods but one load, one of these girls got over the back fence and opened the gate and admitted her companions. The kitchen-door being opened, they went in, and, finding a meat-axe, attempted to get into the main building by chopping through a door that was locked. This was too much of a job. So they gave it up, and stole a quantity of small articles from the kitchen and left. They were chased, and dropped some of the property in the alley-way. Two of the girls were arrested, and have been held for a hearing."

The Morristown Fire—Losses and Insurance.

The following is the correct list of losses and insurances of the fire at Morristown on Thursday: P. W. PIPER, loss $6,000, insured for $1,000 each in the Merchants' Mutual and Germania, of Newark; G. W. GRUENSTEIN, loss $3,000, insured for $1,000 each in the American and Germania, of Newark; R. GUERIN, loss $800 on stock, insured for $1,000 in the People's Mutual, of Newark; ISAAC ARNOLD, loss $1,[illegible], insured for $500 in the Mutual and $500 in the American, of Newark. In addition to the insurance of $3,000 which Mr. PIPER had on his buildings, he had $2,400 on stock, which does not cover his loss, which is complete.

Statistics of the Week.

Eighteen hundred and forty-eight persons were arrested by the Police during last week.

There were twenty-one fires, with an estimated loss of $16,641, and an insurance of $819,169. Six of these were caused by carelessness, three by the use of kerosene or liquid gas, one was incendiary, and the others accidents.

The vital statistics show 38 still-births, 156 marriages, 321 births, and 459 deaths.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF Engines, Boilers, Tools, Machinery, Patterns, &c., at the NOVELTY IRON-WORKS, FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, commencing on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, 1871, at 10 A. M., the balance of the stock of the Novelty Iron-Works, consisting of one low-pressure beam engine, 30-inch by 8 feet stroke, with tubular boiler; one low-pressure pendulum engine, 14-inch by 14-inch stroke, with locomotive flue and return tubular boiler, lathes, boring mills, slotting-machine, riveting machines, boiler makers, blacksmiths' and founders' tools, cupolas, cranes, pulleys, shafting, hangers, patterns, &c. Also, two Stevenson's Turbine Water-Wheels, 66 inches in diameter, brass buckets, cog gearing, &c. By order
JOHN S. SHULTZE, Receiver.
Catalogues next. Address
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 9 Beach-st.
JNO. S. SHULTZE, No. 745 East 12th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 23d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.
Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.
Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.
No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.
All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, and lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.
The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.
Excellent situations ready for cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Clean, cool waiting-rooms.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN would like a position as a first-class housekeeper; is an excellent manager; understands the care of children; City or country not objected to. Call at No. 90 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, families' washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up laces, flounces and lace-work in superior style. Call on or address Mrs. GARRISON, No. 169 West 26th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting, &c., or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 26th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR MY NEW PIANO-FORTE factory, 200 first-class piano workmen; steady work guaranteed. J. G. HALE, No. 479 10th-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant seamstress. Apply from 11 to 12 at No. 230 Madison-av.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—CANDIDATES for admission to Columbia College, and to the Columbia College School of Mines, will be examined on FRIDAY, June 23 inst., at the College at 49th-st. Candidates are requested to present themselves as early as 8½ o'clock.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2.50 FOR TWENTY-FOUR WRITing lessons. Book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs, languages, $5 each. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery; day and evening, all Summer; ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WM. H. LEE,
Established 1832,
Manufacturer and dealer in Furniture for City and country residences, at reduced prices. No. 277 Canal st., one door from Broadway; No. 130 Fulton-st., near Church-st., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases; at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
PARIS AND CITY-MADE SILK
MANTLES,
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS,
at a still FURTHER REDUCTION, previous to taking their half-yearly inventory.
ALSO,
TRAVELING SUITS, DUSTERS, SEA-SIDE WRAPPERS, and WALKING SUITS, in every variety of
MATERIAL.
EMBROIDERED HOUSE JACKETS, THREAD LACE, AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
JACKETS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Have just received and will offer on MONDAY, June 19,
100 PS. BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
[illegible], medium and fine mesh, pure silk and wool, best Paris make and finish, making in connection with their present large stock the finest assortment to be found in the City, AT PRICES FROM 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
Also, SILK GRENADINES, BYZANTINES AND FLORENTINES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS, READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, PLAIN AND FANCY BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, LISLE THREAD, SILK, KID AND DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
Complete with every requisite, ready-made, and to order at short notice, and AT MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—BRIDAL OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

DRESS GOODS.
Of the latest styles and fabrics, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, prior to taking our semi-annual inventory. An inspection of our stock will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 19,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER SILKS,
IN CHECKS AND STRIPES, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.
BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING SILKS TO MATCH, FROM $1 25.
ALSO, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF PONSON, BONNET, GOURD, CROISAT, AND JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S "FAMILY SILK."
JAPANESE SILKS, IN CHECKS AND STRIPES, FROM 75 CENTS UPWARD.
GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, IN BRILLIANT COLORS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF FOULARD SILKS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 19,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
A NEW LINE OF PRINTED PERCALES AT 12½c., 15c., 20c. and 25c. per yard.
94 HOYLE'S ENGLISH CHINTZES, 25c., REDUCED FROM 30c.
94 SEERSUCKER STRIPES, 20c., REDUCED FROM 25c.
5 CASES OF NEW AMERICAN PRINTS, FROM 8½c. to 12½c.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, FOR SUITS, IN ALL SHADES, FROM 25c. UPWARD.
MIKADO POPLINS, IN NEW SHADES, AT 20c.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, FROM 20c. UPWARD.
GOAT'S HAIR POPLINS, VERY FINE TEXTURE, AT 50c., REDUCED FROM 75c.
ALSO, FRENCH GRENADINES, ENGLISH BAREGES, FRENCH ORGANDIES, &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, AT 25c., 35c., AND 50c., REDUCED FROM 37c., 50c., AND 65c.
ALSO, OTHER STYLES OF FASHIONABLE FABRICS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS PLEASE EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 19, a splendid assortment of LLAMA LACE SHAWLS and SACQUES, in new and beautiful designs, and at a great reduction in prices. Also, a great variety of OTTOMAN STRIPED and WOOL SHAWLS, suitable for Carriage and Sea-side Wraps. New styles of GRENADINE, BAREGE, and CHALLIE SHAWLS, at equally low prices.

LINEN AND LAWN SUITS.
A very large assortment of LINEN AND LAWN SUITS
AT $3 50 AND UPWARD.
These goods possess advantages over almost any others in the market. They are of SUPERIOR STYLES AND WELL MADE.
A comparison as regards price and quality is solicited from purchasers.

Bradbury Bros.,
Late SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.
BOYS'
CLOTHING.
$100,000 WORTH.
Newest, cheapest and largest assortment ever shown.
LOBDELL'S, Broadway, corner 25th-st.

CANTON CRAPE, PONGEES, PINE-APPLE, Seersucker, Wash Silks, Satins, Bamboo Cloth, Nankeens, Persian Rugs, Fans, Shawls, Matting, Vases, Boxes, Curiosities, &c., purchased at late auctions and recently imported from India. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Nos. 687 and 689 Broadway, corner 4th-st., upstairs.

MME. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. New arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect. Cloth model with each pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.
500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 635 6th-av., between 36th and 38th sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.
NEAR 21ST-ST.
COMMENCING MONDAY, June 19,
and continue throughout the entire week,
THEIR GRAND CLEARING SALE
of this season, at
TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
of a few of our articles, and prices will be found below, as follows:
JAPANESE SILKS,
at 50c., 75c. and 85c.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
at 90c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and $3.
KID GLOVES, all shades and styles,
at 56c., 85c., $1 12 and $1 50.
FINE LADIES' HOSE,
at 20c. and upward.
FINE AND PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
at 12½c., 20c., 25c., 35c. and 45c.
PARASOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
at an enormous sacrifice, for this week only.
OUR LADIES' OUTFIT DEPARTMENT
is complete in every detail.
We quote as follows:
BUFF LINEN SUITS,
$2 75 to $3.
WHITE LAWN SUITS
from $4 75 to $19 50 and upward.
DOVE COLOR WALKING SUITS,
at $4, $9 35 and upward.
LAWN AND PRINT WRAPPERS,
at exceedingly low prices.
ALSO,
LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS, NIGHT ROBES, WALKING SKIRTS, of every description, at correspondingly low prices.
JEWELRY FANS, SMALL-WARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, at our regular low (lower than the usual popular) prices.
ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.
near 21st-st.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on MONDAY, June 19,
3 CASES handsome quality
BROCHE GRENADINES,
At 15c. per yard, recently sold at 30c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on MONDAY, June 19,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
To purchasers in all the various Departments, on the
SECOND FLOOR
of their
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
Prior to taking semi-annual inventory, viz.:
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
French Fancy DO., READY-MADE DRESSES, MILLINERY, Ladies' and Children's Hats, &c. Trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Silk and Cloth SACKS, JACKETS, &c. Real and Llama Lace JACKETS, BASQUES, PALETOTS, SHAWLS, DRESSES, &c., TRIMMING LACES, PARASOL COVERS, &c. Ladies', Misses', and Children's UNDER-WEAR. Ladies' white, tucked, frilled, and embroidered MUSLIN SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Please call and examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JAPANESE POPLINS.
A case of GRISAILLE CHECKED JAPANESE SILKS, much in demand,
75c. per yard.
2 cases WHITE GROUND MIKADO SILKS, with solid satin checks,
60c. per yard, former price $1.
250 pieces of the original quality of GRISAILLE STRIPE JAPANESE SILKS, warranted pure silk warp,
$1 per yard.
The above just received per recent steamers.
PLAIN SILK DEPARTMENT.
New shades in Marcelline Silks, very bright and beautifully colored,
$1 per yard.
Lining and Trimming Silks, cut bias,
$1 50 per yard.
An excellent quality of
Plain Colored Dress Silks for Young Ladies' Suits,
$1 75 per yard.
Also a full assortment of
Rich Dress Silks, at $2 50, $3 and $3 25 per yard.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.
The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.
INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.
Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.
Any citizen who desires correct, authentic and full copies of the municipal documents recently transmitted to the Common Council, and which contain the history of the City Government for the past year, can obtain them free by addressing
CHAS. O. JOLINE,
Chief Clerk, Mayor's Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK
(VIADUCT)
Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. B. DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,

HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:
At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.
At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.
The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:
TEN per cent. of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.
Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription-books shall be opened.
The Company reserves the right to close the subscription-books at any time after the 28th day of July, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY
FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.
All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHOICE COUNTY, TOWN,
AND SCHOOL BONDS,
PAYING 10 AND 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,

EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

TOWN BONDS—$500 EACH, TWO, THREE and four years to run; approved by vote of the people, and by special act of the Legislature, for a popular improvement in this State, within forty miles of the City. Interest half yearly; seven per cent. per annum. For sale by JOHN EADIE & SON, bankers and brokers, No. 58 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF JOHN E. MANNING, NO. 8 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

FOR SALE—BONDS AND MORTGAGES ON improved real estate in this City and vicinity, in sums of $5,000, $8,000, $10,000 and $15,000 each; others, of $4,000, $24,000, $26,000, $30,000 and $50,000 each, on lots, some one year, two and three years to run. Principals only address A. B. R., Box No. 116 Times Office.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,317
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY....$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

$500,000 WANTED—FIRST AND Second Mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn property; also, good commercial paper. B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15 Howard Building.

ILLINOIS 10 PER CENT. REGISTERED, and other safe and reliable bonds for sale by FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE
MOST IMPORTANT SALE
EVER HELD ON
THE CENTRAL ROAD.
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE WELL-KNOWN
OAKLAND PROPERTY,
Between
Cranford and Westfield.
Fifty-three minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
This property is choice in every particular, being WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF TWO STATIONS, on a high elevation, immediately adjoining the railroad.
STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED.
20,000 FEET OF PLANK-WALKS LAID, 4 feet wide.
Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
A liberal collation will be provided.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the Auctioneers.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st., or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William sts.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.
CHATHAM, N. J.
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871,
100 PLOTS
of finely-situated land, free from miasma, mosquitoes, fever and ague, and all other pests.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE,
ON EASY TERMS.
Any one desiring a suburban homestead in a perfectly healthy and most beautiful locality should give attention to this sale. Free tickets, maps and circulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Remember FRIDAY, June 23, 11 o'clock train, from Barclay and Christopher street Ferries.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 120 VALUABLE AND FINELY-LOCATED LOTS NEAR VANDERBILT LANDING, STATEN ISLAND.
By order of R. M. Hazard, Esq.,
MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871,
at 3 o'clock, on the premises,
120 choice and desirable lots, situate on Vanderbilt-av., Richmond road, Simonson, Metcalf and Ross sts., lying on the grade and distant only ten minutes' walk from the landing. Vanderbilt-av. and the Richmond road have each flagged sidewalks; gas is laid in front of the property; the streets are all opened, and every lot is susceptible of immediate improvement.
The house and out-buildings fronting on the Richmond road will be sold, with twelve lots of ground. House is two story and attic, contains eight rooms, and is (as well as the out-buildings) in good order, the whole forming a convenient and comfortable residence.
This sale will afford a fine opportunity to purchase a site for a home; the location is excellent, surroundings good and prospective value great. Now is the time to buy. Secure a lot while you can. Take the 1 or 2 o'clock boat from foot of Whitehall-st., on Monday, to Vanderbilt landing. Terms easy.
Maps, &c., of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, at Babylon, Long Island, on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., on premises. Homestead consisting of about eight acres, with magnificent residence, and splendid out-buildings; farm of about fifty-five acres, comprising the choicest location of the village, and about fifty acres of woodland, about one mile east of Babylon. Sale without reserve, to close the estate of the late JAMES T. BERTINE, deceased. Terms, one half cash; balance on mortgage for a term of years. This sale will comprise some of the most valuable and inviting property on Long Island. Visitors can take South-side Railroad cars at South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, at 8 or 10 A. M. and leave Babylon at 1¼ or 4:25 P. M. For further particulars inquire of JOHN R. REID, attorney, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
TAKE YOUR WIVES, SISTERS AND daughters; free train, lunch and music; if you wish to buy beautifully-situated lots, go to Chatham at the great sale on FRIDAY, June 23; the lots are only two minutes' walk from depot, post-office, stores, churches, schools, &c.; get tickets of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BY HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone house, 26x55x100, 32d-st., $45,000; three-story brown-stone house, 20 x60x100, 35th-st., $24,000; four-story brown-stone house, 20x56x80, 38th-st., $30,000; four-story brown-stone house, 20x55x100, 37th-st., elegant, $37,000; four-story brown-stone house, 22x57x100, 38th-st., $45,000; four-story brown-stone house, 21x55x100, 39th-st., $35,000. All between 5th and 6th avs., and well worthy the attention of the public.

"A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY."—For sale, near 5th-av., in West 19th-st., brown-stone house, three rooms deep, 26x80x100; all improvements, including butler's pantry; only $33,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A NEW AND WELL-ARRANGED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling in 45th-st., near 5th-av., substantially built, in perfect order; also a list of west-side houses and dwellings on 5th and Madison avs. for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WELL-LOCATED AND FULLY-FURNISHED four-story brown-stone house, including everything for housekeeping, in 46th-st., 5th and 6th avs. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or furnished for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
E. H. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

FOR RENT—IN LLEWELLYN PARK, Orange, N. J., handsome villa and grounds, with furniture, for Summer or year; water, steam; vegetable garden planted; horses and carriages. Apply to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—HEALTH ful and delightful country residence, near Rockaway. Fine sea air, plenty of shade, beautiful rural neighborhood. Apply to K. BARRY, No. 125 2d-av.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS E. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, corner of Flushing-av. and Canton-st. (City Park;) 22 by 50, lot 100, with 10 feet court-yard on Canton-st. rent, $35 monthly. Apply to V. G. HALL, in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., upstairs, from 11 to 2.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A. CUMMING has withdrawn from the firm of BROWN, CUMMING & CO. The business will be continued by the remaining members, under the name of BROWN, IRELAND & CO. MAY 1, 1871.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MAGNIFICENT BLACK GELDING FOR SALE—From country; very showy and handsome; highly-trained; broken by present owner; 7 years, 15½ hands; kind in harness and saddle; attracts great attention; no vices; warranted. At Winfield's stables, 50th-st., west of 6th-av.

CARRYALLS—ALL STYLES, SUITABLE for country hotels, depot, &c., at low prices; great variety new and second-hand seasonable carriages; large assortment harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 633 Broadway.

BASKET PONY PHAETON, FRENCH platform spring, very light, at a bargain; every other style ladies' popular pony phaetons at lowest possible prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 633 Broadway.

LADIES' POPULAR PONY PHAETONS.—Ten different styles; several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages cheap; harness of all styles and prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 633 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT TOP WAGON, HORSE and harness, cheap; horse is broken to saddle; single and double harness; has been used by a lady for several years; wagon City-make, and nearly new. Apply at No. 266 6th-av., livery stable, before 12 A. M.

DEPOT WAGONS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top phaetons, jump-seat buggies and light road wagons, all styles, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL light truck, with pole; must be a clear bargain. H. VAN GELDER & BRO., No. 54 Greene-st.

LADIES' SIDE-SADDLE.—A FIRST quality Ladies' Side-saddle, but little used, for sale, price $45, at No. 3 West 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A floor, consisting of four cool, pleasant rooms, together or divided, with or without board; references exchanged. No. 21 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE LOCATION, fine rooms, en suite or single; table excellent, either private or otherwise; terms moderate. No. 66 West 19th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 33D-ST.—FINE LARGE and airy rooms to let, with board; fine, healthy location for gentlemen staying in town; terms moderate.

LARGE, HANDSOME, FURNISHED room to let, on second or third floor, for gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen, with board; Summer prices. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board; a large room also, with board for two persons at $14. No. 241 West 14th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, SOUTH SIDE, L. I.
This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with FINE DRIVES AND BATHING; ample stabling; also, a STEAM-YACHT for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE, Broadway and 21st-st.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
J. H. VAN OSTEN,
Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL—Open June 10. House now, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON Springs, N. Y.?—If so, stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms, $14 per week or $2 50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests.
H. E. HOWLAND.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, now open.—Mr. FISH can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at S. Lightstone's Office, No. 868 6th-av. Time, forty minutes per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running most every hour.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD—In the town of Windsor, Vt.; pleasant location; a short distance from the village; perfectly healthy; cars leave for New-York three times per day; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address Post-office Box No. 368 Windsor, Vt.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ORANGE OFFER elegantly furnished rooms, with board; high ground, abundant shade and fruit trees. Apply at Everett Library, No. 583 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE.—THREE OR four gentlemen can have board; three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and depot. Address or call at ACKER, EDGAR & CO.'S, Yonkers.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—New, handsome furniture; best French and American table; large, shady grounds; thirty minutes by boat; board $10 to $15.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family at Fishkill, on Hudson; references. Address Box No. 270 Post-office, Fishkill, on Hudson.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct rail by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOARD IN A private family for herself and little girl five years old. Terms must be moderate. Address A. A. S., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHATHAM, N. J.
What is it?
What is it?
What's to be done there?
Why should I go there?
How shall I get there?
For answers go to A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st., and get free tickets, maps and circulars of the great sale of
100 BEAUTIFUL PLOTS AND A GOOD HOUSE,
at auction, on easy terms,
FRIDAY, JUNE 23.
Free Luncheon. Good Music.

LET EVERY MAN OWN A LOT AT VALLEY STREAM, LONG ISLAND.
Free excursion and sale of 600 lots on very easy terms, on MONDAY, June 19. Free passes for the 9¼ train. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, 208 Montague-st.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home with in easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts. by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 225, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT COTTAGE, with two acres of ground, situated near the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and forty minutes from this City by railroad; the house is finished in modern style, Mansard roof, &c., the surroundings entirely first class, good fishing and boating near, and altogether a desirable country residence for a man of business. Further particulars of
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 229 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 161 Times Office.

ESTATE AND RESIDENCE OF Francis Barrett, Esq., for sale on very easy terms, containing about 11½ acres of land, with a large and valuable water-front on the most prominent point on the East River, just above Hell Gate and Port Morris. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, or FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, sole agents.

AT "ISLIP, NEAR GREAT SOUTH BAY." For sale at a bargain, six acres beautifully laid out, with "Grove" and gardens; house contains ten rooms completely furnished; large variety of fruits and vegetables; barns, carriage and ice houses complete; immediate possession; terms easy. Photograph with ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., country-seat of four acres, furnished, horses, carriages, &c., &c., complete; beautiful location, fruit and shade trees in abundance; possession at once; twenty acres additional can be had. S. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, Brooklyn Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
LAST NIGHTS
of
ROSEDALE,
WHICH MUST BE WITHDRAWN,
NOTWITHSTANDING ITS
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
THE ADMIRABLE PLAY,
THE LONG STRIKE,
produced with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
NEW AND POWERFUL CAST,
including MANY of the ORIGINAL representatives of character offered upon the first production here.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager....J. H. SELWYN
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the engagement of the great emotional actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, June 19, and every evening during the week, in her powerful impersonation of the
CHILD-STEALER.
LAST LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEES:
WEDNESDAY, June 21, and SATURDAY, June 24.
MONDAY, June 26,
engagement of
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Commencing MONDAY, June 19,
an unrivaled work of art: Exact representation of the
CITY OF PARIS,
(Not a Panorama, but Mechanism in Zinc,) built on a platform covering
400 SQUARE FEET, showing
PARIS AS IT WAS!
with its
COLUMN VENDOME,
Palaces, Cathedrals, Arches, the River Seine, Public Buildings, and even Private Residences, topographically correct! Descriptive Lectures from 9 A. M. until 11 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

TWELFTH NATIONAL SAENGERFEST
OF THE
NORTH-EASTERN SAENGERBUND
OF AMERICA.
Chorus of 3,000 male and female voices.
Assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. Louise Lichtmay, prima donna of the German opera.
Mme. Butter-Diffenbach, soprano.
Mme. Becker, soprano.
Miss Marie Krebs, piano.
Mr. W. Candidus, tenore.
Mr. Edward Vierling, baritone, (of the German opera.)
Mr. F. Steins, baritone.
Orchestra 150.
Musical Directors—Mr. A. Paur, (Director of the N. E. Saengerbund,) Mr. Carl Bergmann, Dr. L. Damrosch.
PROGRAMME:
SUNDAY, June 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
RECEPTION CONCERT
at the Academy of Music by the New-York Singing Societies.
MONDAY, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
MATINEE AT STEINWAY HALL.
PRIZE CONCERT.
Competition for the following prizes: One Steck grand piano, value $1,500; one Lindemann Cycloid piano, value $700; one book and music case, value $500.
MONDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.
First grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert at the Empire Skating Rink; Chorus of 3,000 singers; Orchestra 150.
TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.
Second grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at the Empire Skating Rink.
WEDNESDAY, June 28, 9 o'clock A. M.
GRAND PROCESSION
of all the singers, invited corporations, militia, &c.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
Grand Picnic at Jones' Wood Park.

Admission to concerts	$1 00
Reserved seats, extra	50
Family Circle, (Academy.)	50
Gallery, (Skating Rink.)	50
Picnic	25
Season ticket, including reserved seat	5 00

TICKETS TO BE HAD OF
Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; E. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Co., No. 543 Broadway; Steinway & Sons, No. 109 East 14th-st.; Geo. Steck & Co., No. 25 East 14th-st.; Terrace Garden, corner 58th-st. and 3d-av.; Charles Schedler, No. 24 Broad-st.; Ad. Hampe, No. 8 Hanover-st.; David Spah, corner New-st. and Exchange-place; Aug. Ermisch, corner John and Nassau sts.; Ed. Schulze, No. 22 William-st.; Delmonico, No. 22 Broad-st.; Charles Klein, corner Duane and Chambers sts.; H. Bang, corner Walker-st. and Broadway, and Delmonico, corner Chambers-st. and Broadway.
OTTO HEINZMAN, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Fire Patrol Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expense which shall be incurred therefor during the two years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
8:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
3:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:30 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States,)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
From on and after July 1, 1871, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. as formerly. Also, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M., instead of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, as heretofore.
By order BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WE NOTICE THAT WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH'S Billiard-Tables, with Delany's patent wire cushions, are taking the lead of all others. The wire cushions are approved by Cyrille and Joseph Dion, John Deery, Rudolphe and others.
They can only be had of
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 40 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY, JUNE 19,
LAST NIGHT OF NO NAME.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 20, will be produced for the first time a comedy in three acts of UNIQUE LOCAL INTEREST, prepared expressly for this theatre, entitled
DELMONICO'S;
OR,
LARKS UP THE HUDSON.
Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Louise Valmer, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, and George F. Devere.
NEW SCENERY, RICH COSTUMES, &c.
MATINEE of DELMONICO'S SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK but ONE of the SUMMER SEASON and of Mr.
LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
JAMES HAREBELL,
the poet-hero of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled
THE MAN O' AIRLIE,
which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS—and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 18,
LAST LECTURE BUT ONE, prior to the early departure for Europe, of the celebrated
ORATOR AND TRAVELER,
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
Subject—*Political Issues of the Day.*

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50c.; Private Boxes, $1; Packages of Twelve Tickets, $4.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22,
THEODORE THOMAS' Annual Benefit Concert.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. TODAY, SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, AT 3 AND 8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Grand Cosmopolitan Concert. Immense attractions. Jullien's Grand Orchestra.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK YACHT RACE EXCURSION, JUNE 22—Fare $1.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steam-boat EASTERN QUEEN, of 1,000 tons, will accompany the yacht race of the 22d, leaving Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., at 9:30; Pier No. 5 North River, at 10; foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, at 10:15 A. M., touching at Stapleton, Staten Island, at Coast-wrecking Company's Wharf, about 10:30. For safety, comfort and state-room accommodation this boat is very desirable. Refreshments on board. Tickets for sale at Pier No. 21 North River.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. P. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR BERRIES.
Steamer RIVER QUEEN will make DAILY TRIPS during the berry season, leaving Marlborough at 6 o'clock P. M., landing at Barclay-st., New-York.
Returning leaves from Pier No. 42 North River, Spring-st., at 12 o'clock M.; SATURDAYS, 3:30 P. M., landing at Haverstraw, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, Fishkill and New-Hamburg for passengers.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
STEAMBOAT FLORENCE
Will run regular from Franklin-st. Pier, 35 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Sands Dock, Great Neck Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 15; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R. (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SHAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 33th sts., each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¼; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY—EVERY SUNDAY the steamer NELLY WHITE leaves from Peck-slip at 8:30 and 1 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 9:15 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning leaves Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

CONEY ISLAND.—NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 10; leaving West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25, 3:25; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4 North River, 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vestry-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st., at 8:45 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) connecting at above places for the West and North.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Malta	June 13	Aleppo	July 4
Tripoli	June 27	Tripoli	Aug. 8

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD	June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS	June 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	July 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 24 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

JEROME PARK.

Brilliant Close of the Spring Meeting.

Fine Turnout at the Course—Salina, Finesse, Helmbold and Echo the Winners of the Races—Oysterman and Tammany Victorious in the Steeple-Chase.

The morning of the last day of the Jerome Races was June in brightness and September in pleasantness. No equine enthusiast could have planned it better. A clear, cool wind, a fine track, plenty of sunshine, not too glaring, and fine music made every one happy. The picturesque valley wherein lies the famed Jerome track, like an ancient circus, bright as it ordinarily is on these occasions with elegant equipage and equestrian habits, was yesterday a marvel of intense life and bewildering colors. It may safely be left to the bob-o'-links and wrens that hop unmolested over the grand stand, and race neck and neck up the home-stretch unobserved so many months of the year, and that on this occasion drew off to the neighboring trees and watched the irruption of Spring bonnets and Spring fashions in mute amazement, whether any previous decoration of the valley was brighter than this. Almost the first rays of the sun that started over the hills and the tree tops was darted back again by shining panels and flying spokes. The road to the entrance was awake by 11 o'clock, and by 2 o'clock all its echoes became a steady rumble beneath the incoming wheels of hundreds of chariots and coaches. Of course no one thinks much of nature at a race; but nature has a good deal to do with racing at Jerome Park. Whether this beautiful Westchester valley curtained off by pleasant hills, has not so far been attractive to the better class of sporting gentry, and offered a respectable spectacle to the public interested in legitimate racing, those who have attended the Spring meeting just closed, and the former meetings, may judge. Yesterday was by all odds the most brilliant day of the season. Indeed, it may be doubted if so many fashionable equipages, and so many notable people ever assembled at the Course. Standing at the entrance, where the incoming cavalcade whirled for two hours up in front of the Club-house, and scattered its spray of handsome women and gallant attendants over the balcony, stand and lawn, the display was a novel one, and identified with the Club and the Course alone.

The people who gather from the surrounding country, and come up from the City in the long, winding excursion-trains, however, fill up the stands and supply the solid background to all this glitter and display, and without them the course would become a mere private club, and an elephant on the hands of its originators. In a few days now the birds will once more be left in complete possession, the flying steeds, with all their train of attendants, will be off to the "Branch" or Saratoga, and the echoes of the quiet valley will not be awakened by another throng of invaders with sporting proclivities until the Autumn [illegible].

[illegible]

The events were on the programme for the day, and at first sight plenty of sport seemed promised, but a close examination, with a knowledge of the horses, proved a disappointment. The first race for three-year olds brought out eight starters, but Gen. BUFORD's bay filly, who a few weeks ago on the Lexington Course, ran a mile in 1:43, the best time on record, was such a favorite, and was so certain to win, that it was considered about the same as a "walk over" [illegible]. The contest looked very pretty, *Fanchon*, *Miss Nellie* and *Rattan* running handsomely, but *Salina* came out at the last and beat them with the greatest ease. *Finesse* captured the Consolation Premium with hardly an effort, and the three-mile race between *Helmbold*, *Catina* and *Aldebaran* was almost a farce, *Helmbold* being held from the start to the finish. *Oysterman, Jr.*, walked over the steeple-chase course, and then, in order that the spectators might not be disappointed, *Tammany*, *General Tweed* and *Surprise* were started for a steeple-chase for a small purse offered on the spot. Most of the leaps were well taken, but at times each of the horses balked, interfering with each other. *General Tweed* finally refused to go at all and *Tammany* and *Surprise* had all the fun to themselves, the former finally coming in ahead. A match race between *Vitesse* and *Echo* followed, which was [illegible] started, and in a second match race *Overland* paid forfeit to *Climax*. The day's sport was therefore, to all true lovers of the turf, [illegible] but as a social [illegible] the [illegible] of the meeting.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILES DASH.

The opening race of the day was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for three-year olds; premium $600; entrance-money to second horse; winners of Belmont or Ladies' Stakes 7 pounds extra; of both, 12 pounds extra. The entries were eight in number, and all started. They were D. D. WITHERS' ch. f. *Miss Nellie*, JOHN COFFEE's b. c. by [illegible], C. C. & R. PARKS' br. c. *Nathan Oaks*, Gen. A. BUFORD's b. f. *Salina*, Gov. BOWIE's b. f. [illegible], J. O'DONNELL's ch. f. *Fanchon*, M. A. LITTELL's ch. c. *Rattan*, and AUGUST BELMONT's b. c. *Lord Byron*. *Salina* was a great favorite in the pools, *Fanchon* ranking second. The great preference for *Salina* was on account of her remarkable performance at the Lexington Course this Spring, where she ran a mile in 1:43, the fastest time on record. Several bad breaks were made before the start, JOHN COFFEE's colt, *Rattan* and *Fanchon* being the rank ones. On the final send-off *Fanchon* took the lead, COFFEE's colt being second, and *Rattan* third. *Lord Byron* and *Nathan Oaks* were sent away so far in the rear that they had no chance from the outset. Opposite the stand *Fanchon* was leading a length, *Rattan* was second, lapped with COFFEE's colt, the favorite was fourth, and the pace was a warm one. Around the north turn to the quarter-pole the three or four first were all in a bunch, *Fanchon* leading, and there was no change until the bluff was reached. Then *Salina* pulled out and endeavored to pass *Fanchon* and *Miss Nellie*, who had come up second, but without success. At the half-mile pole *Fanchon* first came into view, leading *Salina* a length, while *Miss Nellie* was third and COFFEE's colt fourth. All around the south turn the pace between the leaders was hot, and *Fanchon* ran wonderfully well, but at the head of the stretch *Salina*, without an effort, ranged up alongside of her, and in a few strides took the lead. Whip and spur were now freely used by every jockey, except the rider of *Salina*, but not one of them could catch her, and amid great enthusiasm she came in the winner by a length, *Fanchon* being second, *Miss Nellie* third, a half length away, and *Lord Byron* fourth. *Rattan*, well used up from his sharp run at the outset, was last. Time—2:17, very good considering age of horses and track.

CONSOLATION PREMIUM.

The second race was the Consolation Premium, for horses beaten during the meeting; $600; winners excluded; if beaten more than once, allowed 7 pounds; one mile and three-quarters. Four fleet racers were entered, as follows: W. STRINGFIELD's b. c. *Quintard*, JOHN BOUGHAM's blk. g. *Gerald*, S. H. RICE's ch. c. *Sir Rufus*, and AUGUST BELMONT's ch. m. *Finesse*. The latter was the favorite against the field, at odds of two to one, and her looks when she appeared on the course fully justified the confidence placed in her. At the start at the head of the three-quarter-mile track, *Gerald* was first away, *Quintard* second, a length behind, and *Sir Rufus* third. *Finesse*, although under a strong pull, ran past *Sir Rufus* and *Quintard* in front of the bluff, and was on a lap with *Gerald* as they disappeared around the turn. At the half-mile pole *Gerald* was still leading a length, with *Finesse* second and pulled in—*Quintard* third. There was no change down the stretch, the pace being very fast, but the old sports saw at once that it was a sure thing for *Finesse*, as the jockey on her was laying well back and pulling with all his might, while the other horses had all they could do. On the north turn in the second mile the weight was too much for *Gerald*, and he gave way to *Finesse*, who took up the running around the bluff. *Sir Rufus* followed bravely, but a length away, and *Quintard* was third. At the half-mile pole, *Finesse* led *Sir Rufus* a length, while the latter was twenty lengths in advance of *Quintard*. On the turn and the stretch, *Sir Rufus*, well ridden, made great efforts to catch *Finesse*, but failed, the latter winning easily by three lengths. *Quintard* was in third, leading *Gerald* ten lengths. Time—3:15¼.

THREE-MILE DASH.

The third race was a dash of three miles for all ages; premium $1,200; entrance-money to second horse. The starters were W. R. BABCOCK's ch. h. *Helmbold*; STRINGFIELD & STANHOPE's ch. f. *Catina*, and RIGNEY & GREEN's ch. g. *Aldebaran*. The former was the favorite, at odds of five to one against the field. The start was at an easy pace, *Aldebaran* leading under the string a length, with *Helmbold* second, strongly pulled. There was no change whatever in the relative position of the horses around the north turn or past the bluff. On the south turn old *Aldebaran* still kept in front, but at the head of the stretch *Helmbold* began to force the pace, and catching the old horse opposite the stand, beat him under the string a neck into the second mile. Before reaching the quarter-pole on the second round *Helmbold* had opened a gap of five lengths, while *Catina* was closing up a little. At the bluff BABCOCK's great horse was leading eight lengths, and at the half-mile pole and around the lower turn he maintained his advantage, but on the stretch *Aldebaran* closed up to within three lengths, and *Catina* was but a length behind the latter, with plenty of run in her. On the turn in the third mile she passed the old horse and made a good race with *Helmbold* around to the Club-house. When they reappeared in view from behind the hill *Helmbold* had opened a great gap, leading by ten lengths, while *Catina* was five lengths ahead of *Aldebaran*. On the south turn and the stretch the filly closed up to within three lengths, and showed great endurance and pluck. *Aldebaran* finished seven lengths behind her. Time of the three miles—5:30¾. The jockey on *Helmbold* broke one of his stirrups soon after starting, and rode at a great disadvantage throughout.

A "WALK OVER."

The fourth race on the programme was a steeple-chase; about two and a quarter miles, handicap for all ages; premium, $800; entrance-money to second horse. Two horses were entered: D. MCDANIELS' b. h. *Oysterman, Jr.*, and H. GAFFNEY's b. h. *Vesuvius*. Such was the fame of *Oysterman*, that none of the other owners of jumpers would enter them, and *Vesuvius* was finally declared out. *Oysterman*, therefore, galloped gently over the course, took all the leaps, and, as a matter of course, the purse.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

As half the people who were present went especially to see a steeple-chase, the managers of the course determined to offer a purse of $300 to fill on the spot, *Oysterman* being barred out. A. KEENE RICHARDS entered *Surprise*, J. DONOHUE, *Tammany*, and RIGNEY & GREEN *General Tweed*. In the betting *Tammany* was the favorite at even money against the field. The distance was two and a quarter miles, the horses running to the north from a start in front of the Club-house. *General Tweed* led handsomely, with *Tammany* second, and all made the three leaps in the upper field handsomely. Returning, in front of the Club-house, *Tweed* balked and refused to follow the course. GRIFFIN got him into the lower field finally and up to a hurdle, but he would not take it, and was sent back to his stable. *Tammany*, after *Tweed's* withdrawal, took the lead, making all the leaps handsomely. *Surprise* pressed on closely in the rear, and caught *Tammany* at the jump from the bluff, at the north end of the course. Both horses refused the leap over the hurdle at the foot of the bluff, and ran against each other. *Tammany* recovered first, and jumped into the field about three lengths in advance. The last mile was well contested and very exciting, *Tammany* winning at the finish by two lengths. SUTCLIFFE, who rode *Surprise*, was nearly thrown at the last hurdle, in front of the stand, but clung to the neck of his steed, and finally righted himself. No time was taken.

MATCH RACE FOR $1,000.

The sixth event of the day was a match for $500 a side between H. S. BARCLAY's b. f. *Vitesse* and R. W. WALDEN's ch. m. *Echo*. Distance two miles. *Echo* was the favorite, notwithstanding she was weighted 105 pounds, while *Vitesse* carried but 87 pounds. At the start *Vitesse* was a little in advance, but was soon passed by *Echo*, who led around the turn at the north end by two lengths. When the racers disappeared behind the bluff, *Echo* was three lengths ahead; *Vitesse*, however, reduced it to one length by the time they came in sight again, and inspired her backers with the hope that the eighteen pounds extra weight, was beginning to tell on the four-year old. As they came down the stretch, *Echo* opened the gap again to two lengths, and increased his lead to three lengths as they passed the bluff. When they next shot into view, *Vitesse* made a desperate struggle to close up, and did succeed in reducing the lead a little around the south turn, but gave up the attempt after a free application of the whip, and was fortunate in being but three lengths in the rear at the finish. The time of this race was 3:51.

A FORFEIT.

The sixth race advertised was a match of one mile, for $500 each, between C. F. ELWES' br. h. *Climax*, and Mr. FANSHAWE's b. h. *Overland*—to carry 150 pounds each. *Overland* paid forfeit, closing about the poorest day's sport ever witnessed at Jerome Park. The following is a summary of the racing:

THE SUMMARY.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, SPRING MEETING, 1871.—Jerome Park Course, Fourth Day, June 17.—FIRST RACE.—Purse $600, for three-year olds, the entrance-money to second horse; winners of the Belmont or Ladies, 7 pounds extra; of both, 12 pounds extra; dash, one and a quarter miles.

Gen. A. Buford's b. f. Salina, by Lexington, dam Lightstone, 107 pounds....Swim. 1
J. O'Donnell's ch. f. Fanchon, by Australian, dam Idlewild, 107 pounds....Hennessey. 2
D. D. Withers' ch. f. Miss Nellie, by Eclipse, dam Laura Ferris, 107 pounds....McLaughlin. 3
C. C. & R. H. Parks' br. c. Nathan Oaks, by [illegible], dam [illegible]....[illegible] 0
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Rattan, by Lexington, dam [illegible]....[illegible] 0
August Belmont's b. c. Lord Byron, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington, 110 pounds....[illegible] 0
John Coffee's b. c. ——, by [illegible], dam [illegible], 110 pounds....Brown. 0
Time—2:17.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Consolation Premium for horses beaten during the meeting; (winners excluded;) if beaten more than once allowed 7 pounds; the entrance-money to second horse; dash one and three-quarter miles.

A. Belmont's ch. m. Finesse, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Filagree, 98 pounds....Hunter. 1
S. H. Rice's ch. c. Sir Rufus, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lis Mardis, 90 pounds....Ross. 2
W. Stringfield's b. c. Quintard, 3 years, by Ulverston, dam by Omera, 88 pounds....Williams. 3
J. Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, 115 pounds....Brownie. 0
Time—3:15¼.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,200, for all ages, the entrance-money to second horse; dash three miles.

W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 5 years, by Australian, dam Lavender, 114 pounds....Robinson. 1
Stringfield & Stanhope's ch. f. Catina, 4 years, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 105 pounds....Williams. 2
Rigney & Green's ch. g. Aldebaran, aged, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, 115 pounds....Grey. 3
Time—5:30¾.

SAME DAY—FOURTH RACE.—Purse $800; a steeple-chase handicap for all ages, the entrance money to the second horse; dash of about two and a quarter miles.

D. McDaniels' b. h. Oysterman, aged, by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown, 152 pounds....Welsh. w.o.
H. Gaffney's b. g. Vesuvius, 4 years, by Vandyke, dam Lizzie Berry, 125 pounds....d.o.

SAME DAY—FIFTH RACE.—Purse of $300, for all ages; dash of about two and a half miles over the regular steeple-chase course.

J. Donohue's ch. g. Tammany, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lis Mardis, 135 pounds....Gaffney. 1
A. Keene Richards' b. h. Surprise, aged, by Lexington, 135 pounds....Sutcliffe. 2
Rigney & Green's ch. g. General Tweed, 4 years, by Censor, dam Mary Biddle, 135 pounds. Griffin. 0
Not timed.

SAME DAY—SIXTH RACE.—Match race for $500 each; dash of two miles.

R. W. Walden's ch. m. Echo, 4 years, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 105 pounds....1
H. S. Barclay's b. f. Vitesse, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Mary Biddle, 87 pounds....2
Time—3:51.

SAME DAY—SEVENTH RACE.—Match race for $500 each, to carry 150 pounds; dash of a mile.

C. F. Elwes' br. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel....rcd. ft.
Mr. Fanshawe's b. h. Overland, aged, by Lexington, dam Miss Trustee....pd. ft.

NARRAGANSET PARK.

Close of the Meeting—Two Races, a Fine Day and Good Sport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—The last races of the June season at Narraganset Park came off today. There was quite a fair attendance, though few horsemen of note from abroad were present. Senator SPRAGUE and lady were conspicuous upon the grand stand, and the fine weather brought out quite a number of ladies. The first race was for horses not over four years old. There were four entries, of which three started, *Thomas Jefferson, Jr.*, *Toothpick* and *Kate Hayes*. *Jefferson* won the last three heats and the race. *Toothpick* won the first heat, and *Kate Hayes* was distanced in the same heat. Time—3:00, 3:08¼, 2:32.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:33, and was won by *Henry* in three straight heats. The other entries were *Hotspur*, *Elmo* and *Rhode Island*, who were placed in the order named. Time—2:28, 2:24½, 2:22½.

Street-Car and Other Casualties.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HERRMAN, in the case of JOHN W. ASHAN, a German, who was lately employed as a conductor on the Belt-line Railroad. On the 29th ult., when attempting to jump on the front platform of car No. 142 of the line, he missed his footing and fell under the wheels, receiving injuries which terminated fatally. Coroner HERRMAN also held an inquest in the case of HENRY MILLER, who was run over, some days ago, by car No. 90 of the Madison-avenue line, and had one of his legs crushed. The injury having resulted fatally, and it appearing that the casualty was caused by deceased attempting to get on the front platform while the car was in motion, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THEODORE HOFFNER, one of the persons injured by the falling of the wall at No. 476 Broadway, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner YOUNG will hold an inquest. It appears from the preliminary investigations already made, that deceased with other laborers was on the third floor engaged in cleaning bricks when the rear wall suddenly fell inward, crushing deceased and severely injuring others, whose names have been given. The wall was considered entirely safe by the contractor who was in charge of the work of taking down the building, and also by the foreman who was standing almost immediately under it when it fell, but escaped unhurt. The remains of the deceased were taken by permit of the Coroner to his late residence, No. 197 Avenue B.

RICHARD FLYNN, nine years of age, whose parents live at No. 289 East Eleventh-street, was run over yesterday by stage No. 177 of the Eighth-street line, at the corner of Second-avenue and Eighth-street, and was seriously injured.

A lad named JAMES GLYNN, living at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues, died from the effects of injuries received on the 6th inst., from falling off a coal-cart.

ABBOT BRINKERHOFF was drowned while bathing in the Harlem River yesterday. His body was sent to the Juvenile Asylum at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Sharp Swindling Operations—Minor Offenders before Police Magistrates and United States Commissioners.

Mrs. CHOATE, of No. 137 West Twenty-first street, and several other persons, testified before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, concerning the cruel conduct of Mrs. LARKIN, a resident of a basement at 140 West Twenty-second street, toward her adopted child. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. HENRY BERGH and Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN. The accused was found guilty, but was discharged on suspended judgment.

Mr. BYRNE, a liquor-dealer doing business in Twenty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of having made false entries on his books of purchases of distilled spirits.

WM. COLLINS was held, yesterday, for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS, for attempting to smuggle 800 cigars into this port from off an American bark.

CHARLES DE GRAFF, alias "One-armed Charlie," a reputed notorious counterfeiter, was committed for examination, in default of bail, by Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit $10 bills.

CHA WA SUMMA, a Chinese cook, charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with stabbing a seaman on board of the brig *Harriet*, was again up for examination yesterday. In the absence of any evidence to show the nationality of the vessel, the prisoner was discharged, the Commissioner holding that he had no jurisdiction over the case.

THOMAS LITTLETEN, steward of the Atlantic Steamship *City of Washington*, was brought before Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, on a charge of smuggling $400 worth of lace. He was detected by the Customs authorities with the property concealed around his waist. He was committed to Ludlow-street Jail.

MICHAEL ANTOINE, JAS. THOMAS and THOMAS ROCHE, seamen, belonging to the brig *J. L. Bowen*, who are charged with inciting a revolt in which the master, Capt. ARMSBURY, was slain, were again up for examination yesterday, before Commissioner DAVENPORT. Mr. WAITE, in behalf of the accused, waived all further examination, and they were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

The twelve colored keno players who were captured at No. 22 Clarke-street, by Capt. MCDONALD, were arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, and were discharged by Justice FOWLER.

On Wednesday last JOHN LAKE went to the pawn office of ISRAEL PRAYNE, and, as alleged, representing himself as Detective HAGEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, said that if he would not give him a diamond breastpin he would arrest him. LUKE was captured by the real Detective HAGEN, and was yesterday morning committed by Justice FOWLER, at Jefferson Market, in default of bail.

WILLIAM A. CUDDY, aged eighteen years, who lives at No. 176 Mulberry-street, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of picking the pocket of ROLAND C. TREADWELL, of No. 104 Warren-street, of a silver watch, while the latter was in the crowd in Broadway looking at the departing Ninth Regiment.

JOSEPH AHRENHEBE was committed by Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing nine bundles of card paper from MARTIN KLOPP, of No. 18 Vesey-street. The accused admitted that he took one bundle, but denied his guilt as to the others.

At 8 o'clock last evening TIMOTHY LONG visited the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, and stated that he was a sailor on board the packet-ship *Titian*, lying off Bedloe's Island. He claimed that the Captain had cruelly ill-treated the crew, and while he was beating him he jumped overboard, and was rescued by a passing yacht. He said that general dissatisfaction existed among the crew. The Harbor Police were ordered to inquire into the charge.

Mrs. ANNIE GALBARAM, JANE HART, BETSY HARRIS and RACHEL LINFER were charged, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, by HAYMANN CAPPEMANN, with creating a disturbance in the Jewish Synagogue between Canal and Hester streets. There being no evidence of an intention to interrupt the services, the prisoners were discharged with a reprimand.

A Clever Forger Frustrated—The Latest Attempt at Swindling.

About a week ago a gentlemanly-appearing man, giving his name as ALEX. FRISH, called at the banking-house of Messrs. GREENBAUM BROS. & Co., under the Park Bank, for the avowed purpose of effecting a business connection with that firm. He mentioned that he had lately arrived from Galveston, Texas; that he had hired an office at No. 45 Dey-street, and that he proposed to enter into the hide and tallow trade. His reason for coming to them, he claimed, was that he had previously done business with their main house in Chicago, and was so well pleased with the manner in which it was done, that he wished to renew the relationship. He deposited with them $4,500, and was told that checks to that amount would be indorsed by them, and might be cashed in the Park Bank. On the 14th inst. he drew a check for $275, which was never presented. June 15 he drew another for $2,100, which he presented, and at the same time introduced a small boy as his clerk, saying, in a very patronizing way, that he was a strictly honest young man, and might be fully trusted. The same day he deposited $4,975 more with GREENBAUM BROS. & Co., and on the following day drew another check for $5,950, and, having had it indorsed, sent the boy to collect it. The paying teller of the bank, Mr. E. KELLOGG WRIGHT, was not at all satisfied with the way the business was done; there seemed to be a want of regularity in it, which, to his mind, indicated sharp practice. So before cashing the check, he took it down to GREENBAUM & Co.'s office and satisfied himself that they had authorized the payment to be made. Yesterday another check was presented at the bank, this time for $6,250, and as Mr. WRIGHT was about to pay it, the thought occurred to him that it might be well to ascertain yet once again whether all was right or not, even though it was a little troublesome. Telling the boy to wait a moment, he called again on GREENBAUM & Co., who, on examining the check, said they had never seen it before, and pronounced their signature on the face of it to be a forgery. FRISH having at that time but $50 deposited with them. Officer SCHULTZ, who is stationed at the bank, was informed of the fact, and when the boy left the bank followed him. But instead of going to his employer's office, the boy went to a store in Nassau-street, where he had formerly worked, and told them there that a man who had hired him three days before had got him into trouble, and wanted their assistance. He claimed that he knew nothing about FRISH, his companions or his habits, as he had seen very little of him during the short time he had worked for him. Neither at the office on Dey-street or in the neighborhood was the pseudo hide-merchant to be found, and it is highly probable that he was near the door of the bank when the boy came out, and seeing from his appearance that the forgery had been discovered, he must have left as quickly as possible. The forgery of the signature was very cleverly executed, as was also a stamp, with which the check was impressed, showing that great care had been taken to allay every possibility of suspicion; and the manner in which the whole transaction was carried through proved how thoroughly every detail had been considered, so that nothing but what the paying-teller calls "intuitive consciousness" saved the bank from a very heavy loss. As it is, the clever rascal is out $925. GREENBAUM, BROS. & Co. having $50, which was the balance left on hand and the bank $275 to meet the check which he did not present.

The Cat-Torturer Committed.

The examination of Dr. J. W. COMINS, of No. 143 West Twenty-sixth-street, on a charge of brutally trapping and clubbing to death about forty cats, took place before Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. The instrument which he used comprised a common fox-trap, with a length of chain of about two feet, and a club about three feet long. The doctor contended that there was no cruelty in trapping the cats, and that he clubbed them to death as quickly as possible. In order to expedite the work his wife assisted him. Justice BIXBY committed the accused for trial at the Court of Special Sessions under $300 bail.

Another Horrible Mystery.

It was currently reported, yesterday, that the head and shoulders of a man were found floating in the water at the Erie basin, in Brooklyn. At first it was conjectured to be a freak of some medical students, but this is scarcely reasonable, as it would be almost an impossibility for them to obtain any considerable fragment of a human subject from the dissecting room without detection. It is more than likely that this is a repetition of that awful tragedy that occurred in the same way seven years ago, the solution of which appeared in these columns on Wednesday last. The statistics of the Morgue in this City and vicinity offer startling suggestions as to the possibility of such occurrences. The great number "found drowned," with not a particle of evidence as to how and why the accident happened, give an apt subject for thoughtful minds. No one knows how many dark and murderous secrets are swallowed up with the dying cry and last splash of the unknown victims of robbery, drink and assassination.

THE VIELE SCANDAL.

Latest Phase of the Divorce Case—Decision as to the Custody of the Children.

The cross action between Gen. VIELE, of this City, and his wife, in which each seeks a decree of divorce against the other on the ground of adultery, and which has been for some time past before the Courts, came up before Judge BARNARD last week on an application of Mrs. VIELE for the custody of the two younger children. The affidavits used on the motion and the pleadings in the case revealed the fact that Gen. VIELE charged his wife with having committed adultery with several ex-officers of the United States Army, while Mrs. VIELE charged the General with having had criminal intercourse with numerous women, including a Miss DANA, of this City. The charge against Miss DANA seems, from the beginning, to have been received with but little favor as to its truthfulness by the public, and, as will be seen by the decision of Judge BARNARD, is now decided to have been utterly groundless. The motion when made was argued at length by Messrs. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and M. W. HAZELTINE, on the part of Mrs. Gen. VIELE, and by Mr. IRA SHAFER, on behalf of Gen. VIELE. The parties to the proceeding were present in Court yesterday morning, Mrs. VIELE being accompanied by several of her lady friends, including Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, when Judge BARNARD delivered his decision as follows:

The petitioner seeks by a writ of habeas corpus to recover the possession of her two youngest children, one five and the other seven years old. The respondent in answer to the writ says that the petitioner is an improper person to have the care and custody in consequence of her immorality. In this case where there are five children, one of them grown up to womanhood, I should hesitate a long while before I would find the petitioner guilty of adultery, except upon the clearest and most positive evidence. I am unable, however, to find anything in the evidence submitted to me that will fix the charge of adultery upon the petitioner. A vast amount of testimony has been taken in this matter by both parties that in my judgment has no bearing whatever upon the charges. I find nothing of a reliable character that shows that the petitioner is other than a kind, virtuous and affectionate mother. I deem it proper, also, to state that the charges made against the respondent of committing adultery with the lady named is wholly unfounded, unjust and wicked. If parties will have divorce suits they should confine their assaults upon the character of each other, and not go out of their way to bring in an innocent party, and that a lady, for the purpose of injuring and blackening her character. I direct an order to be entered giving the care and custody of the two youngest children to the petitioner. If at any time hereafter the children shall voluntarily desire to live with their father they are at liberty to do so.

At the time of rendering this decision a motion was also made on behalf of Mrs. VIELE for leave to serve an amended answer, in which it was proposed to charge other acts of adultery against Gen. VIELE. Judge BARNARD inquired if there was any reason why this case should not be heard before a referee. Counsel for Gen. VIELE said in reply that they would be satisfied to accept a referee, but counsel for Mrs. VIELE strenuously opposed it, claiming that the charges against her had been given to the public, and she insisted on her right to a public vindication of her innocence. Judge BARNARD finally decided to deny the motion for leave to serve an amended answer, unless counsel for Mrs. VIELE would accept, in connection with the privilege to amend, an order sending the case before a referee, to be tried within twenty days. Among all the lawyers in New-York, he said, he was sure there would be no difficulty in finding one who, as referee, would render impartial justice between the parties; and, so far as he was concerned, if such justice could be done before a referee, he deemed it his duty to the reputations of the innocent children of the parties to endeavor to avoid a public trial. Counsel for Mrs. VIELE refused to accept the condition of a reference, and Judge BARNARD denied the motion for leave to amend.

If the cause is not referred, it is doubtful if a trial will be had until the October term of the Court, as, if reached the present term, it will probably consume sufficient time to throw it over until that term.

Daring Young Highwaymen—A Fifth-Avenue Youth Garroted.

A youth named SPENCER GREEN, residing at the Glenham Hotel, Fifth-avenue, a son of Mr. GREEN, President of the Third-avenue National Bank, was garroted and robbed at Union Hill, New-Jersey, yesterday afternoon. Young GREEN and his younger brother were amusing themselves at pistol-firing near the Guttenberg ferry, and after they had finished were walking along a pathway in a piece of woods, when two well-known roughs, named JOHN SHAW and JOHN BOGARDUS, approached them and demanded the pistol. SHAW subsequently caught young GREEN by the throat, when the latter threw the pistol on the ground, and it was taken by BOGARDUS. At the same time SHAW snatched a gold pin from his victim's scarf. Subsequently Constable PETER DONOHOE arrested SHAW and BOGARDUS, and put them in irons. He then made chase for PATRICK MURPHY, a confederate in the outrage, who recently came from State Prison. MURPHY and the Constable fired four shots at each, but the robber finally made his escape. His accomplices were committed to the County Jail by Justice VOLLHARDT.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Complaints are made about a body of men (?) who prowl in and around the Central Park, in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, at night time, and insult ladies who are unattended by gentlemen. Several of these despicable creatures on Friday evening last amused themselves at the expense of a number of unprotected ladies who were returning to their homes on the east side from the display of fireworks at St. Paul's Church, in West Fifty-ninth-street.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed last week by Albert Reed, Moses Frank, Robert A. Fisher, Joseph Bernard, John Adair, Richard B. Lawrence, Geo. H. Bielock and Daniel M. H. Sands. Adjudications in cases of involuntary bankruptcy were made in the following cases: Samuel T. Storms, George E. Borland, Thomas Salmon, Wm. Hoffman, Lucius Bell, John S. Lee, Wm. B. Richards, Jr., and L. Nunes. Discharges were granted to John R. Penn, Charles V. Culver, Lucien H. Culver and Henry Aschner.

Arrangements have now been fully completed for celebrating the Sir Walter Scott Centennial in August next, by the Scotchmen of this City. A meeting was held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, when a large number of prominent Scotch citizens were present. A list of subscriptions was read representing over $8,000. A grand procession will take place on the day of the anniversary, and march to Central Park, when the foundation stone of the Scott monument will be laid by Mayor HALL.

Owners of horses are frequent sufferers in consequence of the pit-holes which exist in some of the streets in this City. Yesterday a fine horse hitched to a truck, belonging to Mr. HILL, of Franklin-street, in crossing from Cortlandt-street Ferry in West-street, got his foot in a rut alongside the iron track of the cars, and before the driver could get down the animal had torn off a portion of the hoof in struggling to extricate his foot.

A man who appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS as surety on a bond, yesterday, was asked whether he was a citizen of and resident in the United States, to which questions he replied emphatically in the negative. On being asked to state the country of his citizenship and permanent residence, he promptly replied, "Long Island."

In the case of STUYVESANT against BROWNING, to set aside a lease made to defendant by plaintiff, on the ground that the latter was not of sound mind when the document was executed, the jury returned a verdict, yesterday, in favor of the plaintiff on all the issues submitted to them.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, the Big Judge, has determined to run for the office of Register again next Fall. Clubs are said to be forming in his favor all over the City.

The usual weekly concert at Mount Morris Square, Harlem, by the Central Park Band, is announced to take place to-morrow afternoon.

Commander J. H. HARMONY, of the United States Navy, and Prof. G. M. MOWBRAY, of Massachusetts, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gov. J. W. STEWART, of Vermont, and Gen. E. M. MCCOOK are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. MORRIS, of Maryland is at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

Hon. DUDLEY CAMPBELL, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN.

An exhibition was given by the scholars attached to the Normal School of Wallworth-street, yesterday afternoon, before the members of School No. 25, and several members of the Board of Education. Mr. RHODES, one of the members of the Board of Education, caused a general disturbance by insisting upon propounding mathematical problems to the pupils quite beyond their grade, and also by insulting the teachers by insinuating that the children had not been properly taught.

PETER MCNALLY and PATRICK O'HARA got into a quarrel about some small matter on Friday night, in a tenement-house at the corner of John and Little streets, the upshot of which was that O'HARA took a pair of tongs and inflicted a dangerous wound on the forehead of MCNALLY. The assailant escaped.

The creditors of ERNEST SACCHI, proprietor of the Brooklyn Market, who failed two weeks ago, met in the United States Commissioner's Office yesterday, and elected Alderman B. A. THORN assignee.

A two-story frame house at the corner of Classon and Atlantic avenues, owned by J. B. STONE, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $4,000; fully insured in the Manhattan Company.

It is the opinion of the Board of Estimate that the expenses of local Government for the ensuing year will not exceed $6,000,000, being $2,000,000 less than the current year.

Nine packages of unstamped spirits were captured by Deputy PATERSON, yesterday, in a cellar at No. 134 Graham-avenue. The property was placed in charge of the Marshal.

The Common Council Committee have awarded the contract for the $2,100 worth of fire-works to be burned on the Fourth of July, to Mr. HATFIELD, of Williamsburg.

The Police made 438 arrests in the city during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The June Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will commence at White Plains on Monday before Hon. A. B. TAPPEN, Presiding Justice; Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and the Justices of Sessions. It is expected that JACOB LEUENBERGER, who shot Miss FREDERICKA MYERS, the object of his affections, at Sing Sing, last St. Valentine's Day, will be placed on trial before the close of the term, and that a Special Term will be held for the third trial of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKOUT, for the murder of Mr. ALFRED RENDALL, at Sleepy Hollow, on New Year's Day, 1870.

Gen. NEWTON, and one of his Assistant Engineers, made a preliminary inspection of East Chester Creek yesterday. He was accompanied by several residents of Mount Vernon, and the party embarked in a boat at Lockwood's Dock, and proceeded to the mouth of the river below Pelham Bridge.

LEWIS MILLER was arrested at Mount Vernon yesterday by Justice EDMONDS on suspicion of having stolen a horse and buggy. Justice EDMONDS ascertained that MILLER had hired the horse at the stable of MERRITT & VANDERBILT, Newark, N. J. The accused was committed to await a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

The Citizens' Association, of Mount Vernon, on Friday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year, viz.: J. W. CLARK, President; JOHN MARSELLUS, Secretary; JAS. HOLLAND, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND.

On the 4th inst. the schooner *Peerless* was capsized in a squall off Mount Misery, in Long Island Sound. The Captain and his two brothers were rescued by the Captain of the *Sarah*, but the wife and child of Capt. SMITH, of the *Peerless*, being in the cabin, were lost. It is alleged that the unfortunate wife and child of Capt. SMITH might readily have been saved, but the Captain of the *Sarah* would not stay by or render any aid, notwithstanding the most earnest appeal of the husband. Much indignation exists in Stony Brook, where the *Peerless* was towed twenty-four hours after the catastrophe.

The body of an unknown man was found near Woodside-avenue, Long Island City, yesterday morning. A pistol was found lying alongside of the body when discovered. It is thought that the deceased committed suicide. Coroner TEWKSBURY will hold an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

Secretary ROBESON informed the Fourth of July Committee at Morristown, yesterday, that he would be able to comply with the invitation to be present at the dedication of the soldiers' monument.

Newark is about to have a free bridge over the Passaic River at Bridge-street. The Legislature during the Winter appointed a Commission, composed of Messrs. Beach Vanderpool, J. W. Scudder, A. L. Dennis, M. A. Howell, J. W. Van Wagenen, W. H. McClave, Peter S. Duryee, Nehemiah Perry and T. E. Bray, to secure for the city the bridge already located at that place. Yesterday the Commissioners met at Newark and agreed to purchase the bridge for $70,000.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the flagman at the Grove-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, in Jersey City, discovered the lacerated remains of a man lying a short distance from the track. By the light of his lantern the flagman found the upper portion of the skull and a portion of the brain in the unfortunate man's hat. As he still breathed, he was taken to the City Hospital.

The case of JOSIAH WARD, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of JOHN WADEY at Camden last Fall, will come up before the Supreme Court, at Trenton, on Wednesday next, on a motion for a new trial. A motion for a new trial in the case of JOHN WARE, convicted of the murder of his father at Longacoming last August, will be argued before the Court of Errors this week.

EDWARD NORTON, a notorious criminal, was, yesterday, arrested at Newark, charged with robbing the house of JOHN MCCALL, his ex-employer, at No. 249 Eighth-avenue, in that place. NORTON was pardoned after having served fifteen years in State Prison. He has since been living on Sheffield-street, Newark, and was believed to have thoroughly reformed.

An entertainment in aid of the new St. John Free Church, on Jersey City Heights, will be given at Library Hall, on Palisade-avenue, on Tuesday evening next. Miss MINA FOSTER will give two recitations, and strawberries and cream will be served to those who attend.

An errand boy named CORNELIUS SULLIVAN was yesterday committed to the Hudson County Jail, on a charge of rifling the till of JACOB BROH's store, in Hoboken, of $236. He admits the theft, and stated that his parents reside at No. 353 Twenty-fifth-street, New-York.

Yesterday a lady visited Justice VOLHARDT's office, in Hoboken, and stated that she had come from Newark in pursuit of her husband, ADOLPHUS GUSTIN, who had deserted her and, as she understood, intended to sail in the Bremen steam-ship for Europe.

THOMAS COLEMAN, while walking on the Morris and Essex Railway, near Port Morris, on Friday night, was struck by a coal-train and one of his legs cut entirely off. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, yesterday, where he died from his injuries.

JOHN CUMMINGS and DOMINICK CARY, contractors on the Central Railroad, were arrested yesterday, and taken to Elizabeth, on a charge of brutally assaulting three laborers, named MCSLONE, HEFFERNAN and GIBBONS, on the previous day, at Plainfield.

An independent fire company of Newark, composed of operatives in a thread manufacturing company, visited Jersey City yesterday, to receive the hose-carriage of the Pacific Hose Company, for which they paid $600.

The Jersey City Board of Finance have appropriated $3,000 for the celebration of the Fourth. The money is to be expended under the supervision of the Board of Aldermen.

Burglars entered the drug-store of GEORGE H. HARRIS, in Jersey City, early yesterday morning, and secured money and goods to the value of $70 or $80.

Two lads, JOHN CORREGAN and THOMAS CONDIN, entered the store of SMITH & LONGSTREET, at Trenton, on Friday evening, and stole $160 from a drawer.

The Town Committee of East Orange township, Essex County, have ordered the survey of the township at an expense of $6,000.

A Police force consisting of nine members has been organized at Chatham in Essex County.

The balance in the hands of the Jersey City Treasurer is $598,521 37.

Two lads have been arrested in Newark for using "pea-shooters."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 17—11½ A. M.—Consols and American Securities are generally unchanged.

LONDON, June 17—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 90⅞; Ten-forties, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 16—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 16—Evening.—Rentes closed active at 53f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 8¼d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Pork, 54s. ℔ bbl. for the Western prime Mess. Bacon, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Commander Chester Hatfield is ordered to the command of the *Kansas*; Surgeon C. H. Burbank to the *Michigan*; Assistant Surgeon C. S. Cassin, to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco.

Detached—Lieut.-Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the command of the *Kansas* and ordered to special duty connected with the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua survey; Lieut.-Commander F. P. Smith, from the command of the *Ajax*, and awaits orders; Lieuts. R. E. Wassey, J. M. Forsyth and Wm. H. Webb, First Assistant Engineers C. Lindsley and Samuel Greig, Second Assistant Engineers W. B. Bagley and C. F. Nagle, from the *Ajax* and await orders; Lieut. S. B. Baird, Assistant Surgeon J. L. Neilson and First Assistant Engineer W. D. Smith, from the *Wyandotte*, and await orders; Lieut. W. H. Bryce and Assistant Surgeon T. D. Meyers, from the *Manhattan*, and await orders; Assistant Pay-master E. B. Lewis, from the *Ajax*, and ordered to settle accounts; Surgeon T. Wolverton, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*; Col. James H. Simpson, of the Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, is charged with the supervision of the surveys operations of the Eighth Light-house District, west of Pearl River.

By direction of the President, a Board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of Aug. 3, 1861, will convene at San Francisco, July 5, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. The following are detailed for the Board: Major-Gen. John M. Schofield; Col. A. C. Gillem, of the First Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Lieut.-Col. Robert Murray, Assistant Medical Purveyor, and Surgeon Charles McCormick. The presiding officer will appoint a Recorder for the Board.

[Advertisement.]

Do not endanger your life by burning impure Oil, when PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL may be relied upon as perfectly safe.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.*—Col. T. T. Connolly, Mr. Ferrari and friend, N. Dallaterre, Mr. Firstoon, Mr. Doubet, E. Tassera, T. Revello, G. Graebler, Mr. and Mrs. Dutant, Mr. and Mrs. Hyndora, Mr. and Mrs. Chafraix, Mrs. Macaire, Miss Clariborne, J. R. Blanchard, H. A. Rimely, F. Mallard, A. Ricau, Mrs. N. Soule and child, Edwin Bermudez, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Lola, nurse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fleurand, Mr. and Mrs. Naddi Vallee and child, R. Vilanova, T. Carricaburu, Miss Carricaburu, Mr. and Mrs. Calabresi, Mr. and Mrs. Dumestre and child, Mr. Chopin, Mr. Gaston, Rev. George Dunlop, J. S. Brant, W. H. Brant, F. A. Richard, J. Mashera, Mr. Litman, Miss Litman, Mrs. Bossan and 2 Misses Bossan, Nicholas Bayter, Mr. Girard, Mr. Minot, Mr. Duhamel, Mrs. Minot, Mrs. Duhamel, Mrs. Perie and infant, Mrs. Perrin, Hippolyte Tessier, Mr. Perie, F. Dupont, J. Servais, A. Dore, J. M. Reymondt, S. Kiser, Mr. Amouant, Mr. Beriaty, Mr. and Mrs. Ajax, E. Leduc, R. Barry, Rev. M. O'Keefe, A. Mathounet, J. Lecoux, E. Lanctot, Y. Vander Linden, Prof. E. Mamecoy, A. L. Eplattenier, G. Soules, G. Dubos, J. Bequer, H. Lerique, J. M. Canteron, Mrs. Verges, Mrs. Rabley, Mrs. Ponchon, Miss Ponchon, Mrs. V. Tartier, Mr. Verges, Ed. Legrand, Mr. Martin, L. Stein, Robt. Lindheim, Louis Fernand, H. Peyret, Mr. Chauffourier, E. Case, S. Canges, J. Basseltte Martinez, Mme. Leduc and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Jean, Mr. Bernheim, A. Levy, Miss Esever, Mr. Essever, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barbier and child, Mr. Dubos, Mr. Andibert, Mrs. V. Hucks, Mrs. F. Kiste and family, B. Senat, A. Camus, Mr. Bedarre, Mr. and Mrs. V. Andier and family, Mr. Vuillemot, G. Delamollo, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Connor, Mr. Dubrosa, Mr. D'Arcy, Mr. Mayne, E. Hess, Mr. Clement, Mr. Choquet, Mr. Martin, Mr. Buriable, Mrs. Clever, L. Bailly, Mr. Mathos, Mr. Ottago, Mrs. V. Kance, Louis Coupoudu, Mrs. Choquet.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Phillips, C. F. Flint, R. J. Turnbull, W. L. Strand, W. T. Tufts, Rev. Dr. Cathen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nelson, H. Brumell, R. J. Hughes, Miss and Mrs. Turnbull and maid, J. Hay, L. Hutton, Miss T. A. Berry, Mrs. S. H. Anderson, Miss C. Hill, Mrs. R. Nelson, Mrs. F. Nelson, Mrs. G. Fanchild and daughter, W. S. Jackson, Miss S. De Haven, Miss C. A. Kingston, Mrs. W. A. Crabtree, Mr. and Mrs. G. Milliken, O. S. Cohen, F. R. Whitehead, Miss Dunning, J. McCutcheon, Rev. R. A. L. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bunton, Miss M. J. Whally, Miss L. Haina, Miss C. C. Milliken, J. Hasbeyen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dodworth, Miss Bradly and child, Miss M. Bunton, R. B. Bunton, Jr., Mrs. J. T. Hennessy, child and servant, Mrs. Wm. Pepper, Miss C. Schuts, Miss M. Hay, Miss A. Hay, J. Hutton, Miss C. B. Scott, Rev. T. M. Griffith, Rev. O. L. Hardelock, R. Howard, C. Brown, B. Fransenthal, G. Conn, H. Crouse, H. W. Crouse, G. Field, E. W. Anderson, Mr. O'Shanessy, Y. Curry, D. O'Connor, Miss Patina, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Jugines and child, D. W. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, C. W. Jugines, S. Leahyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blacklaw, 2 children and wife, Dr. W. A. Calbert and wife, Miss Hartridge, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. Shine, R. Dunlap, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and 2 children, Mr. Henessy, Mr. Kirwin, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Bradley, J. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. Scott, J. Filton, J. Peck, Capt. Baird, J. Buchanan, wife and child, Miss Buchanan, J. Dent, Mr. Walker, Dr. C. H. Venter, D. Eshegaste, J. B. Price, H. B. Skiffenter, L. Crary, G. C. Shipman, A. Kountz, R. Wadder, B. Turner, J. Clahar, W. S. Plagg, Miss Plagg, Mr. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and servant, B. Warner, H. Putnam, Hon. J. W. Bacon, Mrs. C. Mason, Mrs. H. Elder.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship India, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Rev. F. R. Katzer, Rev. S. Ramer, Rev. A. Zaninger, Mr. Cunneman, Edward W. Viets, Mrs. A. Spalding, Wm. Spalding and child, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Marion Carmichael, Mrs. A. Zargue, Victor William and Mrs. William, Mrs. Matilda Taylor, Miss M. S. Taylor, Miss M. E. Whiteside, Alfred Haight, Geo. S. Ewing, Miss Isabel H. Ewing, Wm. G. Ewing, Alexander McMillan, Andes Lemont, Rev. John De Rose, Rev. John Sole, H. Brown, Edward Suthier, Frank C. Holliday, Andrew Aird, Mrs. Aird, Dr. D. J. Magee and Mrs. Magee, Thomas Scott, wife, and 3 children, H. J. Conchafer, Mrs. Conchafer and infant, J. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Alfred Beaucler, David Rose, Joseph Hermann, Andrew Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, and Miss Turnbull, Robert Morris, Chas. Hocking, Edmund Murphy, Capt. Chas. Nelson, James Muditt, Wm. Ross, F. W. Callander, Dr. Komann, Mr. Wight, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Gaynor, Mrs. Wybrants Olphert, F. Forsyth, H. P. Mark, James Massey, Samuel Lithgow, James Robertson, Wm. Robertson, James Anderson, Sarah Anderson, John Munro and wife, Mrs. Reid, George Reid, Mrs. James Wilson, James Laughlin, Mrs. B. Kelly, Grace Kelly, Mrs. S. Stevens, Isabelle Logan, Wm. Christie, Jacob Roger, Auguste Roger, Julia Cowley, Henry McCloskey, Mrs. McCloskey, Wm. Menahan, Harntum Nigarrah, Alex. Walls, Mrs. Sarah Chambers, Peter Johnson, Jenny Snowden, Robert Snowdon, John Snowdon, Joseph Logan, L. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Brown, Margaret Brown, Joseph A. Clarke, and other passengers in the steerage.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Miss McIlvaine, Mrs. L. Atkins, Mrs. E. Stratton, Miss Stratton, A. J. Vanderpool, T. C. T. Buckley, Wm. McEwen and wife, James Fitzsimmons and wife, A. Rivo, P. M. Clarke, Mr. Montague, Juan Mass and servant, Louis Miller, M. Ezquiano, Mr. Amoe and wife, R. A. Harrison, G. Cox, John Cunningham, wife, and 2 children; Dr. Barker, John Vanderbilt and wife, Rev. D. H. Greer, wife, child and servant; Mr. Warner, wife and child; William Reed, Mr. Sefton, John Prints, Capt. Petit, T. H. Nelson, W. N. Carpenter, Alexander C. McGraw, Miss Sarah DeCharms, Miss Prints, Henry Bryan and child, Miss Montague, Miss Carrie A. Mitchell, T. O. Breen, Richard Simon, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Scully, Miss McKey, Mrs. Hampton, A. D. Hewit, John W. Andrews, E. D. Lansing, W. P. Weeks, J. A. McGee, J. A. C. Lynch, Mr. Tillman, Thomas Buchan, W. Middlemas, wife and infant, Stephen Robbins and wife, Miss Robbins, Don F. Rionda, Don F. Bunta, Don G. Rosa, Senator M. Norton, James W. Collier, James Barclay, D. Kerrigan, James Smalley, Ed. McKey, Henry McKey, William McKey, Mr. Purdy, Henry Morford, Lewis Sterne, Miss Kate Dyer, Archibald Sinclair, A. Canski, J. W. Adam, Spencer M. Janney, J. A. C. Lynch, Joseph Bell, Clarence A. Seward, A. J. Vanderpool, Senator Creamer, O. B. Loomis, Julius R. Dreyfus, Charles Moore, J. R. Stone, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. O. C. Wyllis, T. Goldisse.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Newell, Thos. Odell, Miss Newell, Mrs. H. M. Gladwin, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Laird, Miss Boody, Mr. McKee, Miss McKee, Capt. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss C. Steeger, John Scanlon, James O'Neil, J. McLay, Chas. Meyer, Mrs. H. C. Wright, Jos. P. Macauley, Miss B. Wakely, Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe, John Neil, A. C. Coopper, Mr. Godfrey, J. R. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vance, Miss Vance, Mr. Noben, Mr. and Mrs. Harley, Mr. and Mrs. Harvard.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Brush, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Magnus W. Hults, F. S. Brown, A. T. Dockey, I. J. Vincent, Thomas Tilden, Mrs. Thomas Tilden, Chas. H. Maeguire, Miss M. D. Ormieulle, Miss Edwards, Miss Rose Evans, L. Moberas, Mr. Garread, H. Meyer, G. Milford, O. J. Brown, A. S. Ebell, B. O. Pond, H. Green, H. Farley, T. Halstead, John Poole.

In steam-ship Catharine Whiting, for Savannah.—J. C. Scherer, C. M. McMartin, L. S. Fairchild, J. D. Rosignoe, B. Harvey.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—James A. Ropes, James Greene, Wm. Gordon, Barns Paul, Ed. S. Baldwin, A. Dunlan, Miss Ada Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Pyne, Wm. Laxson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamburg, Miss Kate Gahan, Miss Mary E. Kevenagh, Miss Eliza Kennedy, Capt. E. F. Boyer and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Canuter, J. N. Taylor, Chas. E. Ingram, Mrs. and Miss Bromblecon, Chas. B. Gunner.

JUNE 17.—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Liverpool.*—E. Birman, O. Amandson, Robert Young, lady and family, George Dochra and lady, Mr. Dundee, Alexander Fisken and lady, Miss McLaren, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. McArthur.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets....7:38 | Moon sets....3:13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:24 | Gov. Island..8:49 | Hell Gate..10:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George Mackenzie; City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, William R. Garrison; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; E. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London, National Steam-ship Co.; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George E. Herrick; Mars, Grumbley, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Yanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Canova, (Br.,) Blanc, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Elena, (N. G.,) Bahlmann, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; John Bryce, Morse, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Glynn, (Br.,) Keen, London, Geo. F. Bulley; Wieland, (N. G.,) Vogelsang, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; Alliance, (Norw.,) Larsen, Elsinore for orders; Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Ville de Blanc, (Fr.,) Launcelot, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Almoner, Ray, Sidney, C. B., Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Francisco, (Ital.,) Matarazzo, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.; James Duncan, (Br.,) Saddle, Hull, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Randers, (Dan.,) Valentine, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Forseta, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Elsinore and Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pallas, Biddle, Belize, Hon. W. Jex; Scotland, (Br.,) Willis, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Ionia, (Br.,) Powers, Satilla River, Winchester & Towne.

Brigs M. A. Herrera, (Br.,) French, Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, Pictou, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; D. Bugbee, Staples, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Oliver, Barnboim, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Surf, Thomson, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Volant, (Br.,) Ganion, Arichat, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; Thomas Owen, Guptil, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schrs. Dolphin, (Br.,) Hudson, Aux Cayes, C. A. Van Bokkelin; Amelia Ann, (Br.,) Vargis, Nassau, N. P., Montell & Barlow; Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hunter, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Julia A. Berkle, Einerkien, Wilmington, N. C.; L. B. Gager; A. Brown, Mills, Petersburg, Va., I. R. Gager; Susanne Borda, Dukes, Philadelphia, Tupper & Beattie; V. Berkaiow, Holmes, East Haven; Erastus Brainerd, Hull, Hartford, via New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; A. F. Randolph, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina; Abel C. Buckley, Buckley, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Guy R. Phelps, Shaller, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown and Bull Bereck, Bentley, Miller & Co.; J. N. Stone, Pitcher, Alexandria, E. Orwell & Co.; Richmond, Supill, Portland, H. P. Brown.

Steam-ships Arrived.

Steamer Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool June 4, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 10, lat. 49 22, lon. 27 51, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; 12th, lat. 44 41, lon. 37 41, a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E., supposed to be the Scotia; same date, lat. 44 02, lon. 49 52, bark Flora, bound E.; same date, lat. 43 42, lon. 42 51, a Galen steam-ship bound E.; 13th, lat. 42 34, lon. 57 05, a German brig-rigged steam-ship bound W.; same date, lat. 42 21, lon. 59 10, bark Concordia, bound W.; same date, lat. 42 03, lon. 60 30, ship Cultivator, from Liverpool for New-York. The C. brings 389 passengers.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow June 3, via Moville 4th, with mdse. and 567 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds and dense fogs during the entire passage; June 12, lat. 47 30, lon. 42 30, passed four icebergs; 13th, lat. 42 2, lon. 43 58, passed two steamers, (brig rigged,) bound E. (one a German steamer.)

Steam-ship Herman, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen June 3, via Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 360 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather and westerly winds.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Armanella, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Mack, Antwerp, 28 ds., with pig iron to order. Took the northern passage and had fresh westerly winds to the Banks, thence 15 ds. with light winds and calms.

Ship Kearsarge, (of Boston,) Field, Cardiff 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to W. H. Brown & Co.

Ship Staffordshire, (of Liverpool,) Hartfield, from London May 11, with mdse. to E. L. Merchant & Co. Was spoken June 14, lat. 41 15, lon. 69 45, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; barks W. E. Heard, from Gottenburg; Schamyl, from Trapani; Ross Boettcher, from Rotterdam.

Below—Ship Elmore, from Gottenburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 17.—Arr. ship Susan Fitzgerald, from Rio, and brig Tenders, from Santos, for orders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 17—A. M.—Arr. schrs. R. S. Gildersleeve, Middletown, Conn., Boston; Howard, James Martin, William G. Dearborn, Philadelphia, do.; R. Simmickson, do., Rockport, Mass.; John Griffiths, do., Portsmouth; Stampede, do., Salem; Alvena, New-Bedford, Provincetown; Georgiana, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., orders; George Osnel, Portland; Hyannis, Winslow Morse, Bath, New-York; A. Hammond, Rockport, Mass., do.

Sld. schrs. James Martin, Alvena, and Iris, (Br.)

Spoken.

June 12, lat. 49 38, lon. 25, bark Laura, (N. G.,) Wilmsen, from Bremen May 5, for Baltimore.

June 16, lat. 41, lon. 68 42, bark Maine, (of Bath,) from Liverpool May 24, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 17.—Steam-ship Tarifa, Capt. Gill, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here today, and proceeded.

GET THE BEST.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

HAVE NOW READY

Gauze Under-wear,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Elegant Neck-wear,

English Umbrellas,

Suspenders,

Bathing Suits,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

Drawers,

AND ARE MAKING ADDITIONS DAILY FROM THEIR

WORK-ROOMS

AND

IMPORTATIONS.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Wilson & Greig,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

Have the pleasure to announce that they will show on MONDAY, JUNE 19,

NEW SUMMER GOODS,

comprising the latest novelties in all departments of their establishment, consisting of

COSTUMES

in White and Colored Lawn, White and Colored Batiste, White Pique and Linen, Black Silk and Grenadine, and all other fashionable materials.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

and Baby-linen of all kinds. French Embroidered Pique Walking Coats, Dresses and Infants' Cloaks just received.

JACKETS, CLOAKS, BURNOUS, &C.,

for driving and sea-side wear.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Real Cluny Laces, in new shades, new Parasols, new Ties.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Superior English and Balbriggan Hose, and Gauze and Merino Under-wear for Ladies and Children; also Boudier's celebrated Kid Gloves, in new shades.

MOURNING GOODS

of every description for family and complimentary mourning.

BLACK SILKS,

including all the reliable and best makes, as low as any other house.

DRESS GOODS.

The whole of this stock has been greatly reduced in price, and will be closed out to make room for the Mourning Department.

One hundred useful Remnants, from two to nine yards each, at half price.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 pieces new Batiste Linen and Lawn, in the new shades. Also,

100 pieces of new Striped French Batiste, suitable for costumes and ladies' waists, which are very pretty.

DRESS-MAKING.

The best materials, unless skillfully cut and fitted, will not give satisfaction. This department being under the supervision of the most competent management, the most fastidious will find their wishes promptly and carefully attended to in every particular.

SPECIAL DISPLAY

of Paris-made Organdie Over-dresses, with Jackets and Polonaises. Also, fine Organdie Costumes, richly embroidered.

This display will be made on MONDAY, June 19, and will be well worthy of an inspection.

Wilson & Greig,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

DENSLOW & BUSH'S "SAFETY" OIL.

WILL NOT EXPLODE. Guaranteed to stand a fire test over 150 degrees Fahrenheit, being, the highest fire test, consequently the safest oil in the United States. It is over forty degrees higher fire-test than oil in common use, and PERFECTLY PURE, CONTAINING NO CHEMICALS NOR MIXTURES. A lighted lamp may be upset and broken without danger of explosion or fire. It is urgently recommended by the Fire Underwriters and Fire Insurance Companies of New-York, and indorsed by thousands of families. It burns in common kerosene lamps, is ABSOLUTELY SAFE, BRILLIANT AND ODORLESS, and for family use, more economical than common oil. For sale by all grocers, druggists, and crockery dealers in the United States. The trade supplied direct from the factory or by the wholesale dealers in the principal cities.

DENSLOW & BUSH,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

P. S.—Five gallons expressed for $3 to any place where not sold.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &C., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 39 Greenwich-st.